



CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN for HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

Community Development Block Grant Program - Small Cities

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

Emergency Shelter Grants Program

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program

American Dream Downpayment Initiative Program

Fiscal Year 2006



STATE OF LOUISIANA

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, Governor

Jerry Luke LeBlanc, Commissioner of Administration

The contents of this Consolidated Annual Action Plan follow the regulations and guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the preparation of a Consolidated Annual Action Plan for Housing and Community Development Programs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Citizen Participation and Consultations	3
Citizen Participation	3
Consultations	4
Resources	9
Federal Resources	9
Other Resources	14
Activities	23
Community Development Block Grant Program	23
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	24
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	25
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	29
Geographic Distribution	31
Community Development Block Grant Program	31
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	31
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	32
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	36
Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities	41
Homeless Needs Analysis - Continuum of Care Programs	41
Special Needs Assessment: Housing Needs of Persons with HIV/AIDS	51
Other Actions	53
Underserved Needs	53
Affordable Housing	53
Reduction of Barriers to Affordable Housing	54
Lead Based Paint Hazards	56
Policies for the Reduction of the Number of Families Below Poverty Level	59
Institutional Structure	66
Coordinated Strategy	67
Public Housing Resident Initiatives	69
Troubled Public Housing Authorities	70
Certifications of Consistency	70
Monitoring	71
Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds	75
Community Development Block Grant Program	75
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	120
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	133
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	140
Performance Measurement Systems	147
Comments Received	153
General Appendices	167

LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, AND APPENDICES

Table 1	Ranking of LCDBG Program Categories	4
Table 2	Ranking of LCDBG Public Facility Activities	5
Figure 1	Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services State Regions	33
Table 3	Application Distribution List - FY 2006 Emergency Shelter Grants Program	35
Table 4	Organizations Providing State Formula HOPWA Services for Persons Living With HIV/AIDS	37
Figure 2	State of Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions	39
Table 5	Department of Health and Hospitals Public Health Administrative Regions	40
Table 6	Summary of Lead-Based Paint Requirements by Activity	57
Figure 3	Total FY 2006 CDBG Funds Allocated to Louisiana	79
Appendix 1	State Housing Needs Survey Script, Louisiana Housing Finance Agency	169
Appendix 2	Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8	209
Appendix 3	Eligible LCDBG Activities	211
Appendix 4	FY 2005 Medium Family Income By Parish and MSA.....	219
Appendix 5	Inventory of Facilities and Services to Assist the Homeless In Louisiana	223
Appendix 6	Louisiana AIDS Surveillance Report	235

INTRODUCTION

As set forth in 24 CFR Part 91, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state agencies which administer certain HUD programs to incorporate their planning and application requirements into one master plan called the Consolidated Plan. In Louisiana the four state agencies participating in this consolidated planning process and the HUD funded program administered by each agency include the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (HOME Investment Partnerships and American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Programs), the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services (Emergency Shelter Grants Program), and the Department of Health and Hospitals/HIV/AIDS Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program).

The primary objective of the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program is to provide assistance to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The HOME Program objectives are: to expand the supply of decent and affordable housing for low and very low income persons, to stabilize the existing deteriorating homeowner occupied and rental housing stock through rehabilitation, to provide financial and technical assistance to recipients/subrecipients (including the development of model programs for affordable low income housing), to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector (including for-profit and non-profit organizations) in the production and operation of affordable housing. The purpose of the ADDI Program is to assist low income families who are first time home buyers purchasing single family housing. The monies will be used to assist in the payment of up front costs (downpayment assistance including closing cost assistance) associated with the purchase of a principal residence. The purpose of the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program is to help local governments and community organizations to improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families, to meet the costs of operating homeless shelters, to provide essential services, and to perform homeless prevention activities. The purpose of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program is to provide localities with the resources and incentives to devise and implement long term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases and their families.

A Consolidated Plan was prepared in 2005 which outlined the State's overall housing and community development needs and a strategy for meeting those needs for federal fiscal years 2005 – 2009 and included a one year action plan for FY 2005 federal funds received for the aforementioned HUD programs. An annual update or action plan for the distribution of funds must be prepared and publicized for each of the subsequent four program years.

Presented herein is the State's FY 2006 Consolidated Annual Action Plan which identifies the method of distribution of FY 2006 funds under the five HUD programs.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The FY 2006 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was developed using an effective citizen participation process which is in compliance with the regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 91.

The State held one public hearing for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. A public hearing was held on March 22, 2005, at 1:30 p.m. at the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency in Baton Rouge.

A notice of the public hearing was published in the March 7, 2005, issue of *The Advocate*.

Written invitations to attend the public hearings were mailed to more than seven hundred persons, local governing bodies, public, private, and non-profit agencies, and other interested parties. The mailing list represented a compilation of the mailing lists utilized by the four state agencies administering the programs involved in the consolidated planning process.

In addition to accepting comments at the public hearing, written comments could be submitted during the period of March 22, 2005, to March 31, 2005. A summary of the comments received and the response to each is provided in the section entitled "Comments Received".

Following the public hearing and receipt of comments on the housing and community development needs of the State, the proposed FY 2006 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was drafted.

A notice of the availability of the proposed plan was published in *The Advocate* on May 12, 2005. A memorandum announcing the availability of the proposed plan was also sent to the compiled mailing list utilized by the four state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. Copies of the proposed plan could be reviewed in the offices of any of the four state agencies involved; a limited number of plans were available upon request from any of the four agencies.

The proposed plan was also available for viewing and copying on the internet (www.doa.state.la.us/cdbg.htm) on or before May 12, 2005.

Written comments on the proposed plan could be submitted beginning May 13, 2005, and were accepted until June 13, 2005. A summary of the comments received and the response to each are provided in the last section of this plan entitled "Comments Received".

CONSULTATIONS

In an effort to insure that the LCDBG Program is responsive to the needs of the local governing bodies eligible for funding under the State's LCDBG Program, the Office of Community Development conducts a survey of those local governing bodies every two years. Those local governing bodies include municipalities with a population of less than 50,000 persons and parishes with an unincorporated population of less than 200,000 persons. The most significant questions on the survey are: a) a prioritization of the five basic eligible activities, b) a prioritization of the public facilities projects, c) a prioritization of the distribution of funds by program category, d) maximum grant amounts by type of project, e) amount to be allowed for local administrative costs, and f) suggestions for improving the LCDBG Program. It is felt that this survey, in many ways, provides a better understanding of the needs of the State and the local governing bodies than the public hearing process.

On March 1, 2005, the Office of Community Development mailed a survey form to all potential applicants for LCDBG funds throughout the State; this involved three hundred and forty local governing bodies. The primary purpose of that survey was to gather information regarding the communities' and parishes' priorities and perceived needs as related to the LCDBG Program. Responses were received from one hundred local governing bodies.

One of the questions on the survey form pertained to the prioritization of the five basic eligible activities under the LCDBG Program: public facilities, housing rehabilitation, economic development, social services, and planning studies. The local governing body was asked to place number 1 by its highest priority, number 2 by its second priority, and number 3 by its third priority; no numbers were to be assigned to its fourth and fifth priorities. The results of their responses are shown in Table 1. The rankings were based upon assigning votes for top priority – 3 points, second priority – 2 points, and third priority – 1 point.

Table 1
Ranking of LCDBG Program Categories
March, 2005

	Priority*				
Activity	One	Two	Three	Weighted Score	Rank
Public Facilities	270	14	1	285	1
Economic Development	18	126	14	158	2
Housing Rehabilitation	6	40	46	92	3
Social/Public Services	0	12	18	30	4
Planning Studies	0	4	15	19	5

*The numbers shown in these columns represent the number of local governing body votes, not assigned points.

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

Another question on the survey asked each local governing body to identify the priorities of its jurisdiction in the area of public facilities. The results are identified in Table 2. Of the responses received, streets ranked first with a weighted score of 130 and sewer collection improvements ranked second with a weighted score of 122. Water quality, sewer treatment and water for firefighting ranked third, fourth, and fifth.

TABLE 2

**Ranking of LCDBG Public Facility Activities
Rank According to Need
March, 2005**

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	Weighted Score, Percent, and Ranking of Response Indicating Top Priority		
	Weighted Score	Percent	Rank
Streets	130	22.4%	1
Sewer Collection	122	21.0%	2
Water Quality	91	15.7%	3
Sewer Treatment	78	13.5%	4
Water for Firefighting	48	8.3%	5
Drainage	41	7.1%	6
Community Centers	25	4.3%	7
Bridges	19	3.3%	8
Parks	17	2.9%	9
Solid Waste	9	1.5%	10
	580	100%	

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

The State receives input regarding housing needs through the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) from the public on an ongoing basis. Participation by developers, non-profit entities, commercial lending institutions, public housing authorities and local governmental units in technical assistance workshops and public hearings provides dialogue and data that are useful in assessing and prioritizing the housing needs of the State. Additional input was also received from attendees at the public hearing held on March 22, 2005 regarding the housing and community development needs of the State.

The LHFA also conducted a statewide housing needs survey to help determine local community development and housing need priorities for the allocation of available resources. The survey was distributed to approximately 500 participants consisting of mayors, parish police jury

presidents and public housing authority directors on April 19, 2004. Statistical summaries of the information collected through this survey were used by the LHFA to identify housing and community development needs related to housing across Louisiana and to establish statewide priorities. The survey collected data on the community's:

- need prioritization;
- evaluation of the adequacy of existing funding sources for housing, economic development, public services, and facilities;
- supply and condition of the housing stock;
- housing assistance needs; and
- availability and need for facilities and services to serve special needs populations.

The results of the LHFA survey are identified as Appendix 1.

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) routinely conducts and sponsors housing seminars, workshops and monthly developers meetings on affordable housing initiatives which may be accessed by the general public, developers, lenders, non-profit organizations and local governmental units. Information received during these meetings is used in the development of the program guidelines for the prioritization of activities and distribution of the HOME and ADDI funds.

The Task Force of four state agencies responsible for development of the consolidated planning process includes the two principal social service agencies of state government – the Department of Social Services (DSS), which administers the State's Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) through its Office of Community Services (OCS), and the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) which administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program through its Office of Public Health.

Among the primary programs of DSS are the State's public welfare programs - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps, Strategies to Empower People Program (STEP), Child Care Assistance -- through its Office of Family Support; the State's child welfare social service programs for families and children - Child Protection, Foster Care, Adoptions - through its Office of Community Services; and the State's vocational rehabilitation programs - through Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

Among the primary programs of DHH are the administration of the State's programs and facilities for health care and treatment, including state institutions for the mentally ill and for the developmentally disabled, detoxification facilities, community based clinics and programs for persons with addictive disorders, Medicaid eligibility, public health programs, licensing of nursing homes, community-based mental health services and other DHH administered programs.

The DHH and DSS participate in consultative relationships with other public and private social service agencies throughout the state through contractual arrangements and collaborative associations on a vast array of social service activities, at the state, regional, and local level. In programming services for indigent and low income citizens of Louisiana, the lack of affordable housing, including supportive housing for persons with special needs, is generally recognized as a

serious problem throughout the State.

DHH and DSS agencies are represented on the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Council was originally created through Executive Order 91-6 issued by Governor Buddy Roemer on June 14, 1991. Governor Edwin Edwards' Executive Order 92-6, issued on February 13, 1992, reestablished the Council and reappointed the membership. The Council was again re-authorized by Governor M. J. "Mike" Foster, Jr. by Executive Order MJF 96-2 on February 7, 1996. In March 2004, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco re-authorized the Council.

The current resolution states that the membership of the Council shall be selected as follows: The governor, or the governor's designee; the president of the Louisiana State Senate, or the president's designee; the speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, or the speaker's designee; the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals, or the secretary's designee; the secretary of the Department of Social Services, or the secretary's designee; the secretary of the Department of Labor, or the secretary's designee; the superintendent of the Department of Education, or the superintendent's designee; the director of the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the director's designee; the executive director of the Office of Public Health, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the executive director's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Mental Health, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office for Addictive Disorders, Department of Health and Hospitals, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Community Services, Department of Social Services, or the assistant secretary's designee; the director of the Louisiana Rehabilitation Services, Department of Social Services, or the director's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Family Support, Department of Social Services, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Adult Services, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, or the assistant secretary's designee; the assistant secretary of the Office of Youth Development, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, or the assistant secretary's designee; the executive director of the Office of Elderly Affairs, Office of the Governor, or the executive director's designee; the executive director of the Office of Veterans Affairs, Office of the Governor, or the executive director's designee; the executive director of the Office on Women's Policy, Office of the Governor, or the executive director's designee; the president of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, or the president's designee; two (2) representatives of the Drug Policy Board with expertise in the area of drug prevention and treatment; one (1) representative of a Louisiana nonprofit legal services organization; two (2) representatives of local government agencies; two (2) representatives of local advocacy groups for populations which are affected by homelessness; three (3) representatives of providers of services to the homeless; and four (4) members at-large.

The duties of the Council shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Conducting annual assessment and evaluation of service needs and resources for the homeless of the state of Louisiana;
- B. Researching and assisting in the development of funding resources for the homeless;

- C. Monitoring and evaluating assistance to homeless persons provided by all levels of government and the private sector;
- D. Consulting and coordinating all activities with the Federal Interagency Council for the Homeless, HUD, and all other federal agencies that provide assistance to the homeless;
- E. Monitoring the flow of information among separate service providers, government agencies, and/or appropriate authorities;
- F. Disseminating timely information of federal, state, or private resources available to assist the homeless population;
- G. Insuring the services for all homeless persons of the State of Louisiana are appropriately planned and coordinated, thereby reducing duplication among programs and activities by state agencies and other providers;
- H. Recommending improvements to the service delivery system for the homeless, by submitting bi-annual reports of its activities to the governing bodies which represent the Council and also by detailing any and all actions taken by the Council to improve the provisions of services for the homeless; and
- I. Participating in the development of all planning related to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C.A §11411.

The ESG Program Manager within the Department of Social Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless issues functioning as a single point of contact and State liaison for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless people and at risk persons and families. This official disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. The Contact Person also is responsible to provide appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless resource subjects. The State ESG administrative agency has responsibility to maintain the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution.

The main forum of consultation on homeless assistance activities in the State of Louisiana has occurred in the context of Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level. This process is facilitated through the efforts of regional continuum of care collaboratives and coalitions involving the participation of key social service providers, including many private nonprofit organizations, in the State's regions. This collaborative process and the results of consultation on development of the Continuum of Care are described in the 2003 Report on Homelessness by the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Council will complete the 2005 Report on Homelessness and provide it to the Governor and Legislature before the opening of the 2006 legislative session.

RESOURCES

FEDERAL RESOURCES

The FY 2006 funding allocations for each program are: Community Development Block Grant Program - \$29,334,827, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$14,787,939 plus \$183,362 in American Dream Downpayment Initiative funds, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program - \$1,552,031, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$951,000. A description follows of these funds and other federal funding sources that are expected to be available to address the State's priority needs and specific objectives identified in this document. In summary, the primary needs of the State which are addressed by these four programs are infrastructure, economic development, and housing. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure needs; however, CDBG funds are also allocated to address housing, economic development and other community development needs. The primary focus of the other three programs is in the area of housing.

Infrastructure

As indicated above, the State will receive approximately \$29.3 million for use under the Community Development Block Grant Program. As illustrated in Figure - on page -, the majority of these funds will be used to address the infrastructure needs of the non-metropolitan areas of the State.

Other federal resources for infrastructure are somewhat limited. The United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development provides a source of funding through two Rural Utilities Services (RUS) programs.

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) helps rural utilities expand and keep their technology up-to-date and establish new and vital services, such as distance learning and telemedicine. The Fiscal Year 2005 funding allocation for RUS programs in Louisiana was \$28,621,000. In Louisiana, RUS also administers Community Programs. The Fiscal Year 2005 funding allocation for Community Programs in Louisiana was \$10,948,000. Refer to <http://www.usda.gov/rus>

Funding opportunities available through RUS include:

- Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) provide loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized Indian tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste problems. Refer to <http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/index.htm>

- Community Programs administers programs designed to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. These facilities include schools, libraries, childcare, hospitals, medical clinics, assisted living facilities, fire and rescue stations, police stations, community centers, public buildings, and transportation. Community Programs utilizes three flexible financial tools to achieve this goal: the Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program, the Community Facilities Direct Loan Program, and the Community Facilities Grant Program. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/cp.htm>

In April of 2005, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded \$3.35 million for the purpose of creating five new federally qualified health center sites in the State of Louisiana. Those sites are located in four non-entitlement communities (Clinton - \$650,000, Livonia - \$775,000, St. Joseph - \$400,000, and Ferriday - \$666,667) and one entitlement city (Monroe - \$858,333). An estimated 15,000 poor and uninsured people will have access to health care through these facilities. A federally qualified health center is a federally designated facility that receives enhanced Medicaid and Medicare funding, as well as federal grant money. The centers will provide primary care services such as comprehensive medical history, assessment and treatment, immunizations, well-baby care, vision, hearing and dental screenings, radiology, laboratory services, health education, health promotion, and individual case management to patients regardless of their ability to pay. Four of the five grantees also received assistance from the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in the form of funding and technical assistance for the development of their projects and grant applications. There are now forty-five health center sites in the State.

Economic Development

Another need of the State is in the area of economic development. As can be determined from Figure 3 on page 79, \$3.5 million of the FY 2006 LCDBG funds will be allocated to address this need; those monies will be used to provide grants for infrastructure improvements associated with economic development projects. It is estimated that approximately \$1 million in the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund may be used to supplement funding for economic development projects by providing loans to local governing bodies for the benefit of private companies who will be responsible for creating jobs and repaying the loan. (The Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund consists of program income received by the State from the payback of previously funded LCDBG economic development loans and rental payments from other economic development projects.)

The USDA Rural Development Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) strives to enhance the quality of life for all rural Americans by providing leadership in building competitive businesses and cooperatives. Funds available through these programs are usually leveraged with the resources of commercial, cooperative, or other private lenders. The Fiscal Year 2005 funding allocation for RBS programs in Louisiana was \$17,214,000. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs>

The following three RBS Business Programs are designed to meet business credit needs in under-served areas:

- The Business and Industry (B&I) Guarantee Loan Program helps create jobs and stimulates rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses. This program guarantees up to 90 percent of a loan made by a commercial lender. Loan proceeds may be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate, and certain types of debt refinancing. The primary purpose is to create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural communities. This is achieved by expanding the lending capability of private lenders in rural areas, helping them make and service quality loans that provide lasting community benefits. This program represents a true private-public partnership. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/bpdir.htm>
- Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG) help public bodies, nonprofit corporations, and federally recognized Indian tribal groups finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises located in rural areas (this includes all areas other than cities of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urban areas). Grant funds can pay for the acquisition and development of land and the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, utility and service extensions, refinancing, and fees for professional services. Grant funds can also pay for technical assistance and related training, startup costs and working capital, financial assistance to a third party, production of television programs targeted for rural residents, and for rural distance learning networks. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/rbeg.htm>
- Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants (REDL/REDG) help promote rural economic development and/or job creation projects. These loans and grants are available for qualified borrowers who are using funds to create jobs in rural areas through revolving loan funds created by RUS funded utility companies. Low cost funds can be used to construct facilities, financing operation, inventory, or working capital. The program will fund 80 percent of any one project or up to \$450,000, whichever is less. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redl.htm>

A summary of other federal resources available to assist in the area of economic development follows.

The Small Business Administration under the Department of Commerce administers the SBA 504 Program which is available for qualified small businesses seeking fixed asset financing. This program provides, in partnership with a financial institution, low cost fixed financing in an amount not to exceed \$1,300,000. For further information refer to <http://sba.gov/financing/frcdc>.

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has the Public Works and Development Facilities Program; the purpose of that program is to assist communities with the funding of public works and development facilities that contribute to the creation or retention of primarily private sector jobs and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment. Such assistance is designed to help communities achieve lasting improvement by stabilizing and diversifying local economies and by improving local living conditions and the economic development of the area. Alleviation of unemployment and underemployment among residents of the target area is a primary focus of this project. The federal allocation for FY 2006 for the five state region which includes Louisiana is \$22,000,000. There are no minimum or maximum grant amounts; most grants fall in the range of \$900,000 - \$1,000,000. Applications can be submitted by a community or non-profit group with

awards based on need.

Housing

The State will allocate \$2,500,000 in FY 2006 LCDBG funds to address housing needs.

The estimated HOME allocation of \$14,787,939 and ADDI funds of \$183,362 will be used during the FY 2006 program year to address the State's housing priorities. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Programs will also provide resources for acquisition, housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and/or new construction activities.

All Continuum of Care Coalitions in the State submitted applications in HUD's 2005 SuperNOFA competition. The amount of the awards from this competition will not be announced until the end of 2005 or in early 2006.

The State of Louisiana's FY 2006 ESG allocation will be \$1,552,031. Of this allocation, after deducting the State's administrative share of \$40,741, the remaining amount of \$1,511,290 shall be distributed through grant awards to applicant units of general local government for use in eligible program activities.

Under HUD's 2004 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, nine localities in Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$22,506,993 to support one hundred projects within the following regional continuum of care collaborative systems: Acadiana (Region IV), Southwestern Louisiana (Region V), Northwest Louisiana (Region VII), Orleans/Jefferson Parishes (Regions I and X), Capitol Area Alliance – Baton Rouge (Region II), Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), Northlake Coalition (Region IX), Central Louisiana (Region VI) and Lafourche/Terrebonne/Assumption (Region III).

Under HUD's 2005 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$22,148,086 to support one hundred seventeen projects within the following regional continuum of care collaborative systems: Acadiana (Region IV), Southwestern Louisiana (Region V), Northwest Louisiana (Region VII), Orleans/Jefferson Parishes (Regions I and X), Capitol Area Alliance – Baton Rouge (Region II), Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), Northlake Coalition (Region IX), Central Louisiana (Region VI) and Lafourche/Terrebonne/Assumption (Region III). Funds available through the HUD Continuum of Care SuperNOFA are awarded under any of three programs for use in creating community systems for combating homelessness. The HUD SuperNOFA federal funds granted to Louisiana recipients during recent years are generally being used for projects implemented over a multi-year time period.

Other federal sources for homeless assistance activities are the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) Homeless Children and Youth Education Grant, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, and the HHS Program for Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) for services to homeless persons with chronic mental illness.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, the State must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical areas (EMSAs) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program Surveillance Report for December 31, 2004, there were 16,006 cumulative cases of AIDS and 24,602 cumulative HIV cases that have been reported and documented in Louisiana. (See Appendix 6.) The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State has also had an approved Consolidated Plan for all HUD funded programs since 1995.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) is applying for the \$951,000 formula allocation for FY 2006 HOPWA funds and will serve as the recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the remaining forty-eight parishes outside the New Orleans EMSA and the Baton Rouge EMSA). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2006 HOPWA funds to seven of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals Public Health Regions that do not receive HOPWA funding through their municipal governments. Funding for the FY 2006 HOPWA Program will be made available through a competitive Solicitation of Proposals process. This competitive application is released annually in conjunction with the statewide Solicitation of Proposals (SOP) to eligible community-based agencies to provide services to low income HIV-infected individuals through Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds.

In addition to the State's HOPWA entitlement funds, other federal resources available for the support of HOPWA related activities include federal funding from the Ryan White CARE Act (Titles I, II, and IV) administered by the HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA); HUD Section 811 Programs; the HUD Shelter Plus Care Program (national competition); and the Title XIX Medicaid Program for nursing home care.

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) helps rural residents obtain affordable, quality housing through the Multi-Family Housing Program and Single Family Housing Program. RHS provides funding for single family homes, apartments for low-income families--including the elderly, housing for farm laborers, and much more. Refer to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs>

The Single-Family Housing Program provides homeownership opportunities to low- and moderate-income rural Americans through several loan, grant, and guarantee programs. The program also makes funding available to individuals to finance vital improvements necessary to make their homes decent, safe, and sanitary. In FY 2004 USDA invested \$146,624,620 in Louisiana on single family housing programs. The Fiscal Year 2005 funding allocation for the Single Family Housing Program in Louisiana was approximately \$55 million. As of April 25, 2005, \$76,173,237 has been obligated. Louisiana consistently receives more than their initial allocation. Refer to http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/Individual/ind_splash.htm

The Multi-Family Program offers loans to eligible individuals, partnerships, and non-profit organizations to construct affordable multi-family rental housing facilities for very low, low and moderate income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This is primarily a direct mortgage program, but funds may also be used to buy and improve land and to provide necessary

facilities such as water and waste disposal systems. In addition deep subsidy rental assistance is available to eligible families. In FY 2004 USDA invested \$19,200,532 in Louisiana on multi-family housing programs. Louisiana received approximately \$17 million in FY 2005 funds. Refer to http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/Developer/dev_splash.htm

OTHER RESOURCES

During the FY 2006 program year, resources from private and non-federal public sources will also be available to assist in addressing the State's infrastructure, economic development, and housing priorities and objectives. A description of these other resources is included herein.

Infrastructure

The Governor's Office of Rural Development administers the Rural Development Fund which is used to fund public works projects to stimulate economic growth in eligible communities and parishes. Approximately \$7 million will be awarded during the State's fiscal year ending June 30, 2006.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality administers the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund which provides financial assistance (below market rate loans) for the construction of projects to enhance and improve water quality in Louisiana. All of the revolving loans made to date have financed municipal wastewater treatment projects, although federal law requires consideration of other type of water quality projects if they address significant water quality problems and a willing and capable borrower exists. It is estimated that approximately, \$15 million will be available in this fund during the FY 2006 program year; that total includes eighty percent in federal money and twenty percent in State matching funds.

Louisiana's Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund is implemented by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health. The purpose of this fund is to provide financial assistance for the construction or upgrade of eligible public drinking water systems through loans or other forms of financial assistance. It is expected that this fund will include \$8,285,500 in federal funds plus a state match of \$1,667,100 for a total of \$9,952,600 during the FY 2006 program year.

Approximately \$100 million will be available for infrastructure improvements through the Louisiana State Capital Outlay Program.

Other State funded infrastructure programs and the estimated amount of funds available for each include the Flood Control Program (\$10 million) and the Off-System Bridge Replacement Program (\$39 million); these programs are administered by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.

It is also anticipated that several of the public facilities projects funded under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program will involve the injection of local funds. In the past, local funds have been utilized for actual construction costs and the payment of engineering and administrative consulting services associated with program implementation.

Economic Development

Under the LCDBG Program, a firm financial commitment from the private sector is required for the funding of an economic development project. For a grant, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1. For a loan the developer will be required to provide at least 20% of the cost of the loan.

The Governor's Office of Rural Development also provides grants to local governing bodies for the furtherance of economic development.

The Louisiana Department of Economic Development through the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation (LEDC) stimulates the flow of private capital, long-term loans, and other financial assistance for the financing of the development, expansion, and retention of small business concerns in Louisiana, as a means of providing high levels of employment, income growth, and expanded economic opportunities, especially to disadvantaged persons within distressed and rural areas. The Louisiana Small Business Loan Program is available for eligible small businesses. Loan proceeds may be used for the purchase of fixed assets including buildings, machinery and equipment, inventory, working capital and with restrictions, debt restructure.

The Louisiana Department of Economic Development also administers other programs for the furtherance of economic development that include state funds.

The Economic Development Award Program (EDAP) finances publicly-owned infrastructure for industrial or business development projects that promote economic development and that require state assistance for basic infrastructure development; it is estimated that approximately \$6 million will be available.

The Economic Development Loan Program (EDLOP) provides for loan funding, primarily for equipment, of all or a portion of economic development projects in order to successfully secure the creation or retention of jobs by business entities newly locating in Louisiana or which may already exist in Louisiana and are expanding their operations, but require state assistance for such development, all of which will promote economic development in the State of Louisiana.

The Workforce Development and Training Program (approximately \$1.2 million) develops and provides customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses.

The Department of Economic Development also administers a venture capital program and a matching grants program.

The Loan and Loan Guaranty Program is available under the Louisiana Department of Agriculture. This program is available for an entity engaged in the marketing, processing, and/or further processing of Louisiana farm products. The program provides a loan or loan guaranty to a bank, not to exceed five years. The funds may be used to acquire, construct, furnish, equip, make

necessary improvements or purchase any agricultural plant, operations capital, market development costs, and product inventories.

The Governor's Economic Development Rapid Response Program was created in 2003/2004 to provide for immediate funding of all or a portion of economic development projects in order to successfully secure the creation or retention of jobs by a business entity in Louisiana under such circumstances as may be determined by the Secretary of Economic Development and the Governor of Louisiana.

Other programs which include state funds are the Main Street Program which is administered by the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism and the Port Construction and Development Priority Program (\$20 million) which is administered by the Department of Transportation and Development.

Housing

In July of 1998 a new program (Home Energy Loan Program - HELP) was announced which would allow Louisiana residents to get low interest loans for the purpose of making their homes more energy efficient. This program will involve approximately \$14 million which will be available through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The approximately \$14 million being set aside for the program is part of \$160 million the State received in 1983 from a federal settlement with oil producers who overcharged customers; the producers violated federal price and distribution controls imposed during an Arab oil embargo. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will work with banks or other lending institutions to provide financing at two percent interest for up to \$4,000 per loan for improvements to existing homes. The DNR financing arrangement would apply to only half of the total loan amount. Loans also are available for new home construction. There are no income criteria on either borrowing program. Program objectives are: (a) to encourage construction of highly energy efficient single family residences, (b) to allow energy efficiency upgrading of existing residences at the time of purchase or refinance, and (c) to provide incentives to homeowners to make energy efficiency improvements to their existing homes. By taking advantage of these low interest loans for energy efficient upgrades, the public will benefit through: 1. interest savings over the life of the improvement, 2. lowered utility bills, 3. increased resale value of their residences, and 4. decreased pollutant emissions.

The Louisiana Home Energy Rebate Option (HERO) offers an actual cash payment for Louisiana residents who build new homes to high levels of energy efficiency or make energy improvements to existing homes. HERO is a component of the Home Energy Loan Program (HELP) of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The amount of the cash payment depends on the level of energy savings, called the energy efficiency premium. The cash payment is twenty percent of the energy efficiency premium up to a maximum of \$2,000. The energy efficiency premium is determined by a home energy rating that is required on all homes participating in the program. HERO is available to any Louisiana homebuilder, home buyer, or homeowner. For new homes, application for HERO should be made at the planning stages prior to beginning construction. For existing homes, application to HERO should be made before starting improvements.

A home energy rating compares the energy efficiency of one house to others, estimates future energy bills, and evaluates improvements that will save money. In Louisiana, the home energy rating system is administered by Energy Rated Homes of Louisiana (ERHL), a section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. All ratings are performed by private sector raters trained and certified by ERHL; a rating generally costs between \$250 and \$350 depending on the complexity of the home. Included in a rating is a detailed computer analysis and on-site inspection of the home. The on-site inspection includes testing the home for air infiltration and duct leakage using an instrument called a blower door. For individuals purchasing an existing home, a home energy rating can also be used to qualify for an energy efficient mortgage. With an energy efficient mortgage, home buyers can borrow the additional funds to make energy improvements at the time of purchase. The additional funds are included in the mortgage. The resultant reduction in energy costs is generally larger than the increase in mortgage payment. This means an average savings of \$300 to \$600 annually for homeowners.

Louisiana is among twenty states included in a HUD program called “With Ownership, Wealth” (WOW). Nationwide the program was targeted to create one million black family homeowners by 2005. The program was scheduled to begin in May of 2001. Only 46.7 percent of black families own their homes, compared to 73 percent of white families, and 67 percent for the nation overall, according to HUD. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are participating along with banks, mortgage companies, and community groups. Banks and other lenders will offer a variety of mortgages with special terms that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have agreed to buy and several mortgage insurance companies will insure. The special terms include: down payments of as little as \$1,000 or two percent of a home’s value, mortgages and interest rates below the usual rates for borrowers with weak credit histories, a one time reduction in interest rates for borrowers who make their mortgage payments on time for twenty-four months, and money for down payments.

In June of 2001, mortgage lender Fannie Mae disclosed plans for a five-year, \$8 billion program to expand its affordable housing loans in Louisiana. The program is called “House Louisiana”. The program will reach 98,000 low and moderate, and middle income families in the State during the five year period, especially first-time home buyers.

HOME funds may be combined with other sources of funds to make housing more affordable for low-income households. Other resources that are made available from the Governor’s Office of Women’s Services and private non-profit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services. The State will support funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services.

The LHFA’s Affordable Rental HOME Program may be restructured to provide priority points to projects which complement neighborhood redevelopment efforts of local governmental units in the competitive allocation process. Moreover, in an effort to assure adequate resources in rural areas where there is a shortage of housing for special needs groups such as the homeless, elderly and handicapped, the LHFA may provide special bonus points in the competitive award of HOME funds to projects which set aside units in excess of Section 504 requirements for such special needs groups with appropriate supportive services.

HOME funds provide the lesser of \$400,000 or the maximum of fifty percent of the total development costs for rental projects leveraging other sources of funds such as owner contributions, funds from commercial lending institutions proceeds realized from the syndication of Low Income Housing Tax Credits and multi-family mortgage revenue bonds.

Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond funds will be used in conjunction with HOME resources to increase the home ownership opportunities for low income persons and families targeted for assistance. The program is designed to provide low interest loans to qualifying persons and families to reduce their monthly payments to an affordable level. Some HOME Program funds will be made available by the State to assist qualifying low income persons and families with down-payments and closing costs to complement the State mortgage revenue bond resources.

LHFA will widely advertise the homebuyer assistance made available through the HOME Program and other mortgage resource assistance provided by the State. For the ADDI funds, the Agency will fulfill the targeted outreach requirements by: a) the distribution of Program Announcements to the Local Public Housing Authorities and through the more than fifty Agency approved Community Action Agencies, b) the distribution of flyers in the Office of Family Services, c) direct mailings to residents of mobile home park establishments, d) announcements mailed to churches and universities, and e) Public Service Announcements. To ensure the suitability of families receiving ADDI assistance to undertake and maintain homeownership, the Agency will provide home counseling to prospective homebuyers. It is proposed that the Agency partner with its current CAP Agencies or HUD approved counseling agencies to provide homebuyers counseling. Additionally, the Agency's Master Servicer is required to implement early intervention services.

HOME funds may also be made available on a competitive basis to local governmental units to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible low income households. When a developer of a proposed project intends to combine HOME funds with resources from other programs, additional requirements often must be addressed. The developer must comply with the income, rent, occupancy, and other eligibility requirements from all sources of financing.

During the planning period for the FY 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, the State received several public comments relative to the use of HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The State did not anticipate the use of HOME funds for TBRA in addressing its housing priorities. However, due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 and the subsequent displacement of families, HOME funds will be used to provide emergency housing assistance to eligible displaced households. HOME funds may be made available to qualifying Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) that currently administer the HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program for use as tenant based rental assistance. The Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program will provide temporary rental assistance for emergency housing for households displaced by federally declared disasters in Louisiana.

Reduction of matching contribution requirement

On September 14, 2005, HUD issued a “Waiver of HOME Requirements for Participating Jurisdictions in Presidentially-Declared Areas Due to Hurricane Katrina”. In addition, on October 4, 2005, HUD issued a “Waiver of HOME Requirements for Participating Jurisdictions in Presidentially-Declared Areas Due to Hurricane Rita”. According to the waivers, HUD reduced the matching requirements of the affected Participating Jurisdictions (PJ) by 100 percent with respect to any HOME funds expended during FY 2006 and FY 2007. The requirement that the PJ must submit a copy of the disaster declaration was also waived.

If necessary, the State of Louisiana will fulfill the HOME Program requirement of a matching contribution relative to its drawn amount of HOME Program funds through the following sources:

- Cash or cash equivalents from a non-federal source;
- Value of waived taxes, fees or charges associated with HOME projects;
- Value of donated land and real property;
- Cost of infrastructure improvements associated with HOME projects;
- A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multi-family housing bonds issued by state, state instrumentality or local government;
- Value of donated materials, equipment, labor and professional services;
- Sweat equity;
- Direct costs of supportive services to residents of HOME projects;
- Direct cost of homebuyer counseling to families purchasing homes with HOME assistance; and
- Any other match contribution as specified in 24 CFR 92.220.

Additionally, the State will continue to carry forward excess match credit to the next federal fiscal year.

The State will fulfill the ESGP requirement of a matching contribution equal to its ESG program funds by requiring recipients to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to their ESGP grant amounts. With respect to the first \$100,000 of the State’s ESG allocation which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. In certain rare situations, a local government grantee which is sponsoring a shelter project has complied with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself. The usual method, however, has been through provision by nonprofit project sponsors.

The State executes ESG agreements with local governments which generally subgrant funds to nonprofit organizations providing shelter and services to homeless people. Each grantee/subgrantee is required to provide matching contributions funds equal to the amount of ESG funds that are awarded. This requirement is stipulated in all ESGP grant agreements. Each ESGP application and/or project proposal must specify sources and amounts of matching funds. In previous grants, the matching funds provided by grantees and subgrantees have exceeded the amount required by the grants.

From descriptions contained in FY 2005 ESG applications, common sources of matching funds provided by recipient agencies are: United Way allotments, private foundation grants, monies contributed by religious organizations and ministerial alliances, staff salaries paid from private sources, volunteered time valued at \$5/hour, donated food and clothing, donated building space made available for use as shelter facilities (fair market lease valuation), building materials and other in kind donations by individuals and businesses, donated furnishings, equipment items (donated or made available for use without charge), proceeds from charitable fundraising events, CSBG and CDBG funding, local government general funds, Louisiana Children's Trust Fund, and state general fund allotments and local marriage license fee monies dedicated for local family violence programs.

The State DSS will provide in-kind support in its administration of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program for those costs not met through the state's share of ESGP administrative monies, including costs incurred for program and financial management, contract monitoring, single audit reviews and follow up, coordination with other programs, program planning, state point of contact for homeless issues, policy academy participation, maintaining a state database of facilities and services to assist homeless persons, and other program administrative functions and related coordinative activities.

State Funding for Homeless Shelters Servicing Family Violence Victims

Important sources of non-federal funding for homeless shelter programs in Louisiana are state appropriated (general fund) monies as well as a portion of marriage license fee revenues and civil court fees dedicated for family violence programs. For State Fiscal Year (July, 2004 - June, 2005), the state general funds appropriation for family violence programs was \$2,658,650 and marriage license fee monies constituted \$427,016. Additional local funds derived from special civil court fees levied in domestic proceedings will be used for family violence programs in the parishes of Caddo, Calcasieu, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Orleans, Sabine, Caldwell, East and West Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, St. Landry, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, St Bernard, Ouachita, Union, Richland, Tensas, Vernon, and Vermilion.

Publicly Owned Property Used for Homeless Shelter Facilities

Another type of non-federal resource benefitting homeless shelter projects is the in-kind value of publicly owned buildings made available without charge as shelter facilities, such as parish owned buildings in Terrebonne and Jefferson Parishes, a state owned building in Pineville, and city owned property in Kenner.

Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Leased Property Used to House Homeless Persons

Effective 1990, the State Constitution was amended to provide that property leased to a nonprofit corporation for use solely as housing for homeless persons, at a compensation rate not to exceed \$1 per year for a lease term of at least five years, shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes. It is believed that certain nonprofit agencies in Louisiana have been able to take advantage of this provision in providing housing for homeless persons.

Non-federal resources for residential and housing services for persons with HIV/AIDS include local hospital corporations affiliates, faith-based community organizations, United Way funding and local nonprofit agency resources, and private fundraising by AIDS advocacy coalitions and groups.

FEMA Assistance for Interim Shelters for the Hurricane Katrina and Rita Evacuees

There have been many people who have become homeless because of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Many are housed out of state, in hotels and in shelters set up through the Office of Emergency Preparedness. As of November 1, 2005, two months after Hurricane Katrina, there were still 67 general population shelters in Louisiana housing 2,223 citizens. To assist in the orderly closing of these shelters, the State has tasked with FEMA to open and run interim shelters to house those currently being sheltered and those in need of shelters. FEMA is looking into spaces as well as looking for in-state companies and/or organizations interested in contracting with FEMA to manage (every aspect) of the shelters. The Department of Social Services has sent out inquiries to try and locate interested companies and/or organizations.

ACTIVITIES

The following information presents an overview of the State's proposed method for distributing FY 2006 funds under the five programs with corresponding information as to how the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and objectives. More detailed information is provided in the section of this document entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

In an effort to both ensure that the State's goals and objectives are met and the LCDBG Program is responsive to the current needs of the local governing bodies, the Office of Community Development solicited comments and suggestions prior to designing its FY 2006 - FY 2007 programs. The Office of Community Development also had five meetings with consultants and engineers to gather input on program design. In addition to the public hearing process and acceptance of comments described in the "Citizen Participation" and "Comments Received" sections of this action plan, on March 1, 2005 the Office of Community Development mailed a questionnaire to the three hundred and forty local governments eligible under the LCDBG Program. The purpose of that survey was to determine what the local governing bodies perceived as being the top needs of their jurisdictions. The results of that survey pertaining to the identified needs by program category are presented in Table 1 on page 4 of this plan.

As a result of the survey of all non-entitlement local governments in the State, the top needs of the State in order of priority were public facilities (infrastructure) improvements, economic development, housing, planning studies, and social services. Those needs and their ranking were determined from the aforementioned survey of the local governing bodies which are eligible for funding under the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program. The results of that survey and other comments received were used to determine the funding categories for the FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Programs. (Beginning with the FY 1986 program, the State adopted the use of a two year funding cycle for housing and public facilities applications. Therefore, a survey of this type is conducted every two years to assist in the determination of the current needs of the local governing bodies and to reassess the program priorities.)

The Office of Community Development designed its FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Programs in accordance with the local needs and comments identified in the survey; refer to Figure 3 on page 79 which is in the section entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Community Development Block Grant Program." As is illustrated in that figure, the majority of the State's LCDBG funds will be allocated to public facilities (including demonstrated needs and LaSTEP); funds will also be allocated for economic development and housing.

Due to the wide range of public facilities activities which are eligible for funding, a question was included on the survey which asked each local governing body its specific priorities. The resulting rankings are also identified in Table 2 on page 5 of this document. The ranking of the ten public facilities activities resulting from the March, 2005 survey remained almost the same as the

rankings resulting from the March, 2003 survey. The top five public facilities activities cited in the March, 2005, survey were streets, sewerage collection, water quality, sewer treatment, and water for fire protection. Streets and the four types of water and sewer projects remained the top five public facilities activities.

Drainage ranked sixth and community centers ranked seventh among the public facilities activity. Since drainage projects typically cover rather large geographical areas and it is difficult to determine the specific beneficiaries, no funding has been set aside for a drainage activity. It was felt that at this time no new activities would be considered, other than a pilot accessibility program under the housing component.

The percentage distribution of funds among the top public facilities (subcategories) will be based upon the number/percentage of applications received and the amount requested for each priority. Half of the funds will be distributed based on the percentage of applications received in each subcategory and half on the basis of amount of funds requested in each subcategory.

The selection and rating systems for the review of all of the LCDBG applications received were designed to insure that the national objectives and goals of the State will be met. A detailed description of the rating systems for each type of application is provided in the Community Development Block Grant Program portion of the section entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds."

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

HOME funds are intended for use in the development and rehabilitation of affordable housing opportunities for low-income households. The State will allocate HOME funds over a range of single family and multi-family programs in order to provide incentives for the development of decent, safe, suitable and affordable housing opportunities for low-income households. The following programs will be funded with HOME funds to achieve the stated objectives.

Single Family Programs

HOME/MRB Program: HOME Program funds will be combined with Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds proceeds to provide below market interest rate loans at a thirty year fixed rate to eligible first time homebuyers. In addition, HOME Program funds will be used as closing cost and/or down payment assistance in amounts that would not inhibit the borrower's contribution of three percent of the purchase price of the home or \$1,500 whichever is greater.

ADDI/HOME/MRB Program: A portion of the ADDI HOME funds will be reserved for single parent households who do not qualify under the Agency's current HOME/MRB Program and a fraction of the funds will be used to fund downpayment and closing costs assistance in connection with tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds in an amount not to exceed the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family unit or \$10,000.

Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program: HOME funds may be made available under this program to provide grants to local governmental units for the rehabilitation of substandard housing that is owned and occupied by low-income households.

Multifamily Programs

CHDO Affordable Rental Housing Program: HOME funds will be made available to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing in which qualified CHDOs are the owners, developers and/or sponsors.

HOME Affordable Rental Housing Program: HOME funds will be made available to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.

Mark-to-Market: HOME funds will be made available to refinance, acquire and/or rehabilitate affordable rental housing projects for which the Agency has developed a restructuring plan.

Risk Sharing Program: LHFA is authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily housing. HOME funds will be made available to provide financing for the rehabilitation of affordable rental housing relative to this program initiative.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance

TBRA: HOME funds may be made available to provide temporary rental assistance for households displaced by federally declared disasters in Louisiana.

The LHFA routinely conducts and sponsors housing seminars and workshops on affordable housing initiatives which may be accessed by the general public, developers, lenders, non-profit organizations and local governmental units.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

In accordance with program policies, the State Department of Social Services (DSS) will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible activities. Funding available under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program is dedicated for the rehabilitation, renovation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, and for payment of certain operating costs and social services expenses in connection with emergency shelter for the homeless. The program also allows use of funding in homeless prevention activities as an adjunct to other eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

The State DSS intends to continue use of a geographic allocation formula (described in a subsequent section) in the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's 2006 ESG Program will be formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita led to the evacuation of thousands of people and the resettlement, at least temporarily if not permanently, of many people around the state. There is no reliable data at this time showing the post-hurricane low income population of cities and parishes. Therefore the census figures will be used from the 2000 census as it is too early to have definitive figures for the populations of cities and parishes. In addition, these numbers change daily as people make decisions to return to their homes, rebuild homes, or resettle in different communities.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- * Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- * The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living 30 points
- * The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly . . . 15 points
- * Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance 15 points

Elements of the above criteria include: methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities, specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates, experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities, fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s), and capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable). For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals.

DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2006 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with grantee local governments which may elect to use a 2.5 percent share of ESGP funding for local government grant administration.

How Proposed ESG Funds Distribution Will Address Priority Needs and Specific Objectives Described in the State Consolidated Plan

The following are the priorities for use of available resources to address homeless needs as described in the Consolidated Plan for FY 2005 - FY 2009.

Priority: **To give preference in awarding homeless assistance funds and in endorsing grant proposals to those proposed activities and projects which are designed within the context of a regional or community based "Continuum of Care" collaborative process and which are integral to a local "Continuum of Care" resource system.**

Objective: To provide assistance for projects which are 1) integral components of a "continuum of care" system developed through a collaborative, community based strategic planning process and 2) are proposing activities to maintain, enhance or strengthen the capacity of the local "continuum of care" system through implementation of ESGP eligible activities in connection with emergency shelter of homeless persons [i.e. facility rehabilitation, the provision of essential services related to emergency shelter, shelter operational costs, and homeless prevention activities].

Methodology: This priority for projects which are part of a locally developed Continuum of Care system will be emphasized in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2006 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The review and rating of ESGP applications shall also reflect this emphasis. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to three priority points will be awarded for each project's Continuum of Care participation. A proposed project which does not have evidence of participation in its local continuum of care collaborative process and/or its intended linkage or integration in the local continuum of care resource system will not be eligible for the three points allotted under this continuum of care criterion.

Performance Indicator: Most of the shelter projects assisted by State ESGP funds have participated in the local Continuum of Care collaborative planning process and these projects are linked and integrated as emergency shelter resource components within the local continuum of care system.

Priority: Continued use of regional allocation formula in competitive award of State ESGP funding amounts.

During the initial years of the State ESG Program, preference was given to assisting the establishment of new shelter facilities and providing continuation funding to those shelter projects which received start-up aid through use of State ESG grant amounts. Effective FFY 92, DSS/OCS began implementation of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State was allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. This method of regional allocation amounts is similar to the *pro rata need amounts* formulated by HUD for its Homeless Assistance SuperNOFA funding. Through the specification of a dollar figure of anticipated ESGP funding allotted for each region, the local homeless resource agencies are better able to collaboratively plan for and design appropriate ESGP eligible activities for strategic integration and implementation within its local continuum of care system.

Objectives, Methodology, Performance Indicator: same as for previous “Continuum of Care” priority.

Priority: To increase the availability of longer term shelter and transitional housing projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, and/or projects incorporating life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Data from regional continuum of care collaboratives, homeless shelters and transitional housing providers, as well as national studies has documented the high prevalence of addictive disorders, mental illness, dually diagnosed or co-occurring disorders, and other special needs among the homeless population. This population has been shown to constitute about ten percent of the homeless population but they consume about fifty percent of the resources. Projects that serve this population are a resource in the goal to end chronic homelessness. Also, because of the special vulnerability of children to the adverse conditions of homelessness, a continuing priority is given to the development of additional residential beds and supportive service slots for homeless families with children. Homeless families have been a growing population nationally as well as throughout the State. Substance abuse and chronic mental illness are two very significant factors leading to homelessness. Because of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, there has been a major displacement of persons. It is believed that the post-traumatic stress associated with a major disruption will not only result in additional homeless persons, but also successfully housed disabled clients will experience a de-compensation of their condition that will in all likelihood return them to homelessness.

Objective: To provide grant assistance for 1) longer term shelter [over forty-five days] or transitional shelter projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or for 2) longer term shelter and transitional shelter projects incorporating life skills training and independent

living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children, in order to maintain and/or expand capacity of such facilities within continuum of care resource systems throughout Louisiana.

Methodology: The above priority will be specified in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2006 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to three preference points shall be awarded for 1) a project which incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or 2) a project which incorporates life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Performance Indicator: Of the annual unduplicated number (19,583) of persons sheltered by ESGP assisted facilities during calendar year 2004, 75.02 percent (14,692) were adults, 15.21 percent (2,979) were youth and children ages 5 - 17 years, and 9.76 percent (1,912) were children under age 5. Special needs subpopulations, as estimated by shelter operators for the night of January 25, 2005, were in the following estimated proportions of this entire point in time sample (n = 1,408): Severely Mentally Ill - 7.10 percent; Substance Abusers - 18.54 percent; Dually Diagnosed [Severely Mentally Ill/Substance Abuser] – 9.58 percent; Victims of domestic violence – 27.77 percent; AIDS/HIV - 1.63 percent; and physically disabled – 4.05 percent.

Since the inception of the State ESG Program in 1987, program funds have been used for help with establishing new emergency and transitional shelter facilities, many of which serve family groups, in Abbeville, Alexandria, DeRidder, Eunice, Franklin, Gonzales, Hammond, Houma, Lafayette, Livingston, Mansfield, Many, Monroe, New Iberia, Napoleonville, New Roads, Opelousas, Pineville, Rayville, Ruston, St. Martinville, Slidell, Ville Platte, and Winnsboro. ESG assistance, in combination with other sources, has also provided the means for shelters to extend the period of stay permitted, to establish transitional housing capability to meet longer term shelter needs, or to institute new supportive service components for particular special needs groups.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

Unlike some other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS often change as the disease progresses. As the health of clients deteriorates, persons living with AIDS experience the significant need for ancillary and supportive services. Throughout the progression of the disease, the availability of affordable housing and the ability to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. The number one priority for the State in the use of allocated HOPWA funding is providing clients with short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments (STRMU) and tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) to prevent homelessness. The State's second priority is to provide residential housing in five regions of the State for persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the third priority is to allocate funding to those areas with a severe shortage of housing options in order to increase the amount of safe and affordable choices for appropriate housing.

The use and distribution of FY 2006 State formula HOPWA funds will address those priority needs through the following summarized distribution method:

HOPWA Funding Projections for FY 2006

Total Funding	\$951,000	
Administrative Costs (3%)	<u>28,530</u>	
Total Funds Available	\$922,470	(total programmatic allocation)
STRMU	\$322,864	(35%)
TBRA	\$230,617	(25%)
Residential Facilities	\$304,415	(33%)
Resource Identification	\$ 64,573	(7%)

The activities eligible for funding assistance are listed in the section entitled “Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities.” More detailed information regarding the distribution of these funds is provided in the section entitled “Geographic Distribution.”

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following presents a description of the geographic areas of the State in which assistance will be directed during the FY 2006 Program year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible applicants under the LCDBG Program are those units of general local government in non-entitlement areas; non-entitlement areas are municipalities with a population of less than 50,000 and parishes with an unincorporated population of less than 200,000. The following units of local government are not eligible: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux.

The LCDBG funds are awarded on a competitive basis; neither the ultimate geographic distribution of FY 2006 funds nor the minority concentrations benefiting from the FY 2006 funds can be predicted.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

HOME funds are made available on a statewide basis for primarily non-entitlement areas. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its investment plan for providing an increase in affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary.

All new construction and rehabilitation activities engaged in by LHFA for low-income households through the use of the HOME Program funds will be geographically disbursed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement areas. Issuance of taxable and tax exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be on a competitive basis within each of the eight planning districts throughout the State as equitably as possible.

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through the use of HOME Program and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program is administered through a network of participating lenders that are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating lenders in order to increase homeownership opportunities throughout the State.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Poverty Factors for Regional Funding Pools

Beginning with its 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding. DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. The low-income population of cities and parishes is difficult to ascertain at this time because of the evacuations and resettlement caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On a daily basis, populations of various areas are changing, therefore, the population figures for census 2000 will be utilized for the 2006 funding. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. [Refer to the State map (Figure 1), which indicates boundaries and inclusive parishes for the ten State regions utilized by the ESG Program.] Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process previously described.

The following lists the allocation factors and amounts for each region for the FY 2006 State ESG Program:

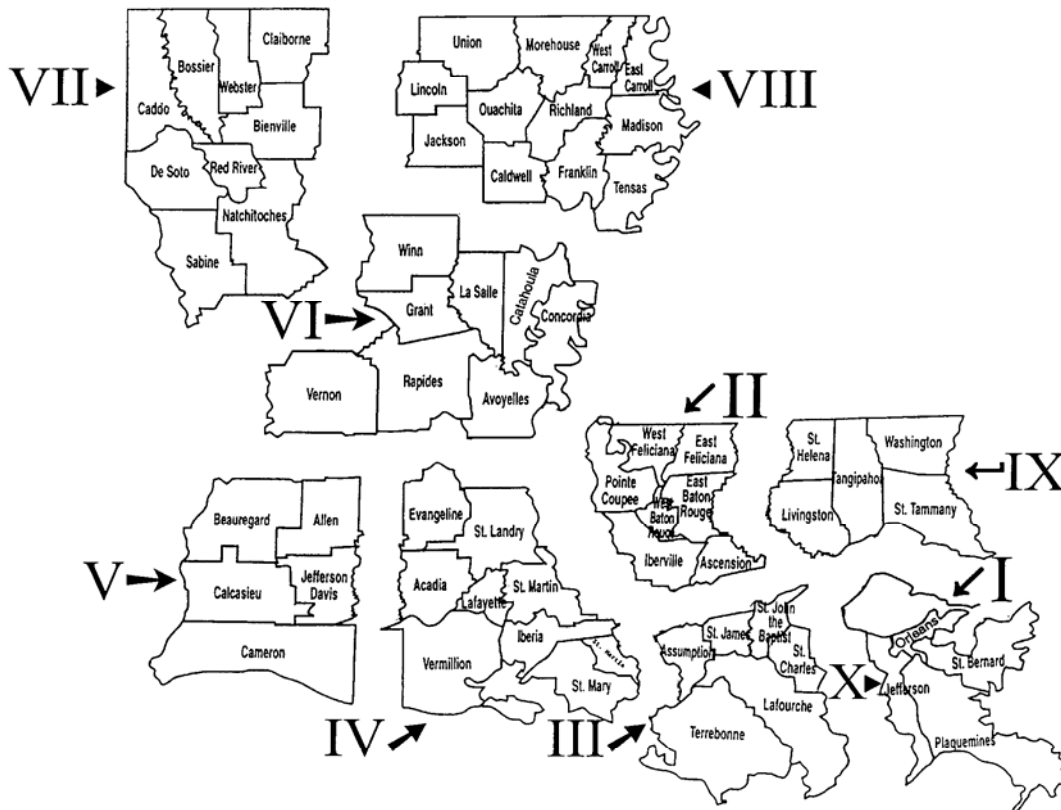
	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
FY 2006 ESGP Grant Amount for Distribution: \$1,511,290		
Region I New Orleans	.1537939	\$ 232,427
Region II	.1210838	182,993
Region III	.0659078	99,606
Region IV	.1537187	232,314
Region V	.0522069	78,900
Region VI	.0714394	107,966
Region VII	.1235570	186,731
Region VIII	.0950414	143,635
Region IX	.0751581	113,586
Region X	.0880929	133,134
		<hr/> 1,511,290
State Administration		40,741
FY 2006 State ESGP Allotment		<hr/> \$ 1,552,031

Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to statewide competitive award to applicants from other regions and/or shall be reallocated among other regions in accordance with formulations consistent with the above factors.

FIGURE 1

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES/OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATE REGIONS



Region I (1)
Orleans

Region II (2)
Ascension
E. Baton Rouge
East Feliciana
Iberville
Pointe Coupee
W. Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

Region III (3)
Assumption
Lafourche
St. Charles
St. James
St. John
Terrebonne

Region IV (4)
Acadia
Evangeline
Iberia
Lafayette
St. Landry
St. Martin
St. Mary
Vermilion

Region V (5)
Allen
Beauregard
Calcasieu
Cameron
Jeff. Davis

Region VI (6)
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia
Grant
Lasalle
Rapides
Vernon
Winn

Reg. VII (7)
Bienville
Bossier
Caddo
Claiborne
Desoto
Natchitoches
Red River
Sabine
Webster

Reg. VIII (8)
Caldwell
East Carroll
Franklin
Jackson
Lincoln
Madison
Morehouse
Ouachita
Richland
Tensas
Union
West Carroll

Region IX (9)
Livingston
St. Helena
St. Tammany
Tangipahoa
Washington

Region X (10)
Jefferson
Plaquemines
St. Bernard

Grant awards shall be for a minimum of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximum awards may be changed at DSS's discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Locality

Since the ESG distribution method involves a competitive process for amounts apportioned into regional allocation pools (formulated according to poverty prevalence data), the ultimate geographic awards by locality (parish and/or city) cannot be predicted. (Table 3, entitled "Application Distribution List", lists all local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds.)

ESG Program Recipients - Minority Composition

The racial/ethnic makeup of homeless shelter clientele mirrors to some degree the minority composition of the State's poverty population. With respect to minority concentration among homeless persons served by ESGP assisted facilities, the following reflects the racial/ethnic composition of shelter guests on an average night as documented in recent ESG performance reports:

	TOTAL	HISPANIC ETNICITY
White	43.52%	76.77%
Black/African American	52.86%	11.62%
Asian	.50%	.00%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	.35%	.23%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	.03%	.00%
American Indian/Alaskan Native and White	.08%	.00%
Asian and White	.01%	.00%
Black/African American and White	1.00%	.23%
American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black African American	.04%	.00%
Other multi-racial	1.59%	11.16%

TABLE 3

**Application Distribution List
FY 2006 State Emergency Shelter Grants Program**

Units of General Local Government

City Governments (10,000+ population)

Abbeville	Crowley	Lafayette***	New Iberia	Sulphur
Alexandria	Eunice	Lake Charles	New Orleans	Thibodaux
Baker	Gretna	Mandeville	Opelousas	West Monroe
Bastrop	Hammond	Minden	Pineville	Westwego
Baton Rouge*	Houma**	Monroe	Ruston	Zachary
Bogalusa	Jennings	Morgan City	Shreveport	
Bossier City	Kenner	Natchitoches	Slidell	

Parish Governments

Acadia	E. Baton Rouge*	Madison	St. Landry
Allen	East Carroll	Morehouse	St. Martin
Ascension	East Feliciana	Natchitoches	St. Mary
Assumption	Evangeline	Orleans *****	St. Tammany
Avoyelles	Franklin	Ouachita	Tangipahoa
Beauregard	Grant	Plaquemine	Tensas
Bienville	Iberia	Pointe Coupee	Terrebonne**
Bossier	Iberville	Rapides	Union
Caddo	Jackson	Red River	Vermilion
Calcasieu	Jefferson	Richland	Vernon
Caldwell	Jefferson Davis	Sabine	Washington
Cameron	Lafayette***	St. Bernard	Webster
Catahoula	Lafourche	St. Charles	West Baton Rouge
Claiborne	LaSalle	St. Helena	West Carroll
Concordia	Lincoln	St. James	West Feliciana
DeSoto	Livingston	St. John	Winn

* Single governmental unit for City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge

** Consolidated Government for Parish of Terrebonne/City of Houma

*** Consolidated Government for Parish of Lafayette/City of Lafayette

***** Orleans Parish governing body, Parish Commission Council, includes Mayor of City of New Orleans among officers

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA) PROGRAM

The HIV/AIDS Program solicits formal and informal input on a regular basis from the regional HIV CARE Consortia, AIDS services organizations and community based organizations, residential facilities, and persons living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the State formula HOPWA funds, and those mechanisms were utilized in the determining the plans for the 2006 HOPWA award. This input, in conjunction with an analysis of recent client service utilization trends, the Government Needs Analysis and the “Ryan White Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 – 2005,” are all important factors in decisions regarding the allocation of the FY 2006 State HOPWA formula award.

In reviewing all of the available information, the HIV/AIDS Program will allocate approximately \$304,415 (thirty-three percent) of the FY 2006 HOPWA formula award to residential facilities in five of the nine DHH public health regions. These HOPWA funds will be awarded through a Solicitation of Application process and they are to be utilized for the rehabilitation, conversion, lease and repair of a current structure; the purchase of capital equipment; related operating expenses; and the administrative costs associated with this program. At this time the State formula award will not accommodate the major renovation of a facility, and applications are scored based on the current availability of appropriate and affordable housing in need of minor or moderate renovations. Please refer to pages 145 and 146 for eligible activities through State formula HOPWA.

To assure the coordination and efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds, the majority (thirty-five percent) of the FY 2006 State HOPWA formula award (\$322,864) will be allocated through a Solicitation of Proposal (SOP) in the fall of 2006. This competitive application process occurs annually in conjunction with the statewide Solicitation of Proposals from eligible agencies to provide services to low income HIV-infected individuals through Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds. These funds will provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments as well as tenant based rental assistance, to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS during FY 2006. Nine agencies in eight of the nine DHH Public Health Regions were awarded funding for the provision of these HOPWA services in FY 2005. However, since the State’s distribution method for HOPWA entitlement funds involves a competitive process, the ultimate FY 2006 awards by locality (city and/or region) cannot be predicted at this time.

Table 4 provides a list of Louisiana HIV/AIDS residential facilities and community based organizations funded to provide services through FY 2006 State formula HOPWA funds. Please also see the map and table on pages 39 and 40 for the Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions.

TABLE 4

**ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING STATE FORMULA HOPWA SERVICES FOR
PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

Region III	Noel Twilbeck, Executive Director NO/AIDS Task Force 813 Belanger Street Houma, LA 70360 (985) 223-2920 / (985) 223-2903 and Exchange House Transitional Shelter 106 Exchange Alley Houma, LA 70360 (985) 879-3768 / (985) 879-3180
Region IV	Claude Martin, Executive Director Acadiana CARES and HOPE House Residential Facility 203 West Third Street Lafayette, LA 70501 (337) 233-2437 / (337) 235-4178
Region V	Marilyn Dunn, Executive Director Southwest Louisiana AIDS Council (SLAC) 1715 Common Street Lake Charles, LA 70601 (337) 439-5861 / (337) 436-8713 Chris Stewart, Executive Director Matthew 25:40 / Nepenthe House Post Office Box 3052 Lake Charles, LA 70602 (337) 430-0888 / (337) 430-0910
Region VI	Ann Lowery, Executive Director Central Louisiana AIDS Support Services (CLASS) 103 Bolton Street Alexandria, LA 71301 (318) 442-1010 / (318) 443-5216

Region VII

Ken Beatty, Executive Director
Philadelphia Center and Mercy Center Residential Facility
2020 Centenary Boulevard
Shreveport, LA 71101
(318) 222-6633 / (318) 222-6678

Region VIII

Richard Womack, Executive Director
GO CARE
707 Jackson Street
Monroe, LA 71201
(318) 325-1092 / (318) 325-1222

Marilyn Schleuter, Program Director
Franciscan House
Post Office Box 1901
Monroe, LA 71210
(318) 322-3635 / (318) 324-1701

Region IX

Sharon Dry, Program Supervisor
Volunteers of America GNO
620 Gerard Street
Mandeville, LA 70448
(985) 674-0488 / (985) 674-0336

FIGURE 2

State of Louisiana
Department of Health and Hospitals
Administrative Regions

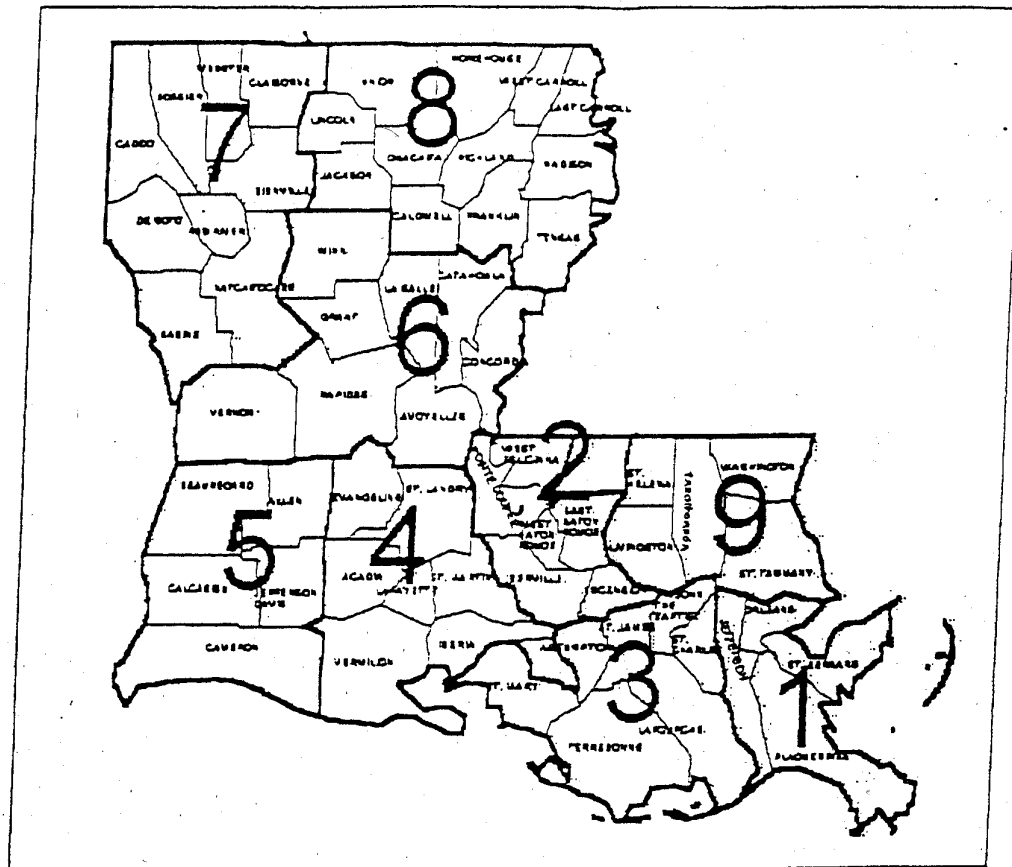


TABLE 5

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS
Public Health Administrative Regions**

REGION I

Orleans
St. Bernard
Plaquemines
Jefferson

REGION II

Iberville
Ascension
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

REGION III

Lafourche
Assumption
Terrebonne
St. John the Baptist
St. Mary
St. James
St. Charles

REGION IV

Iberia
Acadia
Lafayette
Evangeline
Vermilion
St. Martin
St. Landry

REGION V

Allen
Cameron
Calcasieu
Beauregard
Jefferson Davis

REGION VI

Winn
Grant
Vernon
LaSalle
Rapides
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia

REGION VII

Caddo
Desoto
Sabine
Webster
Bossier
Red River
Claiborne
Bienville
Natchitoches

REGION VIII

Union
Tensas
Madison
Lincoln
Jackson
Franklin
Caldwell
Richland
Quachita
Morehouse
East Carroll
West Carroll

REGION IX

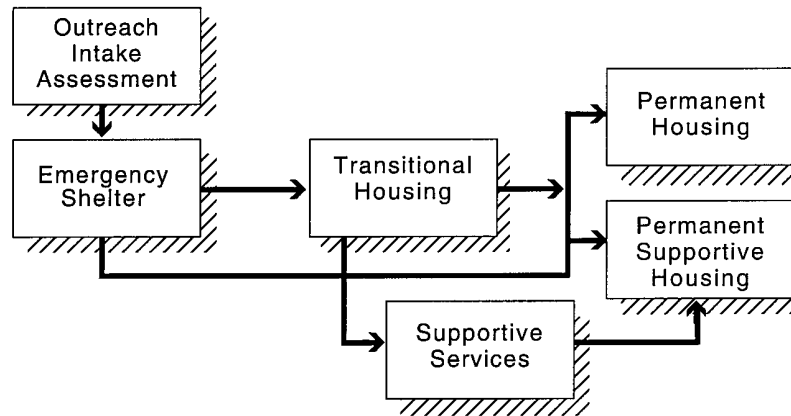
St. Helena
Washington
Tangipahoa
Livingston
St. Tammany

HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES

HOMELESS NEEDS ANALYSIS - CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS

Priority Home, The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness issued in March, 1994, fostered the concept of a comprehensive system of services and housing options, called a “continuum of care,” to help homeless individuals and families in local communities reach independence. This system and philosophy strives to fulfill these requirements with three fundamental components: emergency shelter, transitional housing with social services, and permanent housing. The following diagram illustrates the components of the Continuum of Care System.

Continuum of Care



This Continuum of Care approach envisions comprehensive strategic planning at the community level to inventory existing resources and to identify gaps or deficiencies for development of the continuum of care for homeless persons in the local area. Activities targeted to eliminate such gaps would be the primary objectives to which available resources to address homelessness and housing needs would be directed.

Information derived from annual State Homeless Needs Assessments definitely substantiates the need in the State for program assistance under all housing and supportive service options available under HUD homeless assistance funding, i.e., emergency shelter, supportive and transitional housing, permanent housing for the handicapped homeless, Shelter Plus Care, supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless, and single room occupancy housing. Existing affordable housing stock has been destroyed across south Louisiana due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Those persons evacuating for the hurricanes have settled in communities all over the State. Communities that have struggled to find affordable housing for their homeless clients now see a competition for these units that drives up fair market rents. It is anticipated this rise will push additional persons into homelessness.

Priorities for development of transitional, permanent and single room occupancy housing, and supplemental programs to assist homeless persons are preeminent for the major urban regions in the State. However, non-urban areas are also deficient in these resources, and could benefit from

programs which serve parish and/or multi-parish areas and involve strong supportive service components and elements of broad-based community participation in developing a continuum of care system.

Homeless individuals and families often require numerous and varied support services to achieve independent living, including remedial education, job search and job training, alcohol and drug rehabilitation services, case management, transportation, and day care services. Support services available for homeless persons may be limited in scope, accessibility, and/or capability of programs to accommodate special needs. Shelter facilities in Louisiana routinely offer meals and bathing facilities. Most provide information and referral services or counseling of some kind. Other types of support services are available through specialized programs at certain shelters (e.g., rehabilitation services for recovering substance abusers). Only a small number of shelter programs serving families with children are able to offer or arrange day care services. Transportation and case management services for shelter recipients are not available at all facilities. Throughout the State, the need to develop additional and expanded support services for shelter recipients is strongly indicated. HUD homeless assistance funding constitutes a direct and/or indirect resource for the development of additional supportive services.

The following populations are deemed to be at high risk of becoming homeless:

- * The very low income population, including recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- * Low Income individuals involved in substance abuse
- * Recently released ex-prisoners
- * Deinstitutionalized mentally disabled persons
- * Victims of family violence

A strategy to address the needs of the homeless and the at risk population, and to recognize the special needs of the various types of homeless individuals, must take into account the primary role of community-based charitable organizations and voluntary programs, alone or in partnership with local governments and public agencies, in establishing and supporting basic facilities and services for the homeless. Central to the strategy are the following elements:

- 1) the gathering of information on homelessness in the State and assessing the needs of homeless persons (ongoing process)
- 2) dissemination and sharing of this information to community-based groups and agencies concerned or involved in serving the homeless (ongoing process)
- 3) the evaluation of the needs of the homeless individual (performed as initial component of local continuum of care systems)
- 4) making appropriate referrals to available community resources (component of local continuum of care systems)
- 5) the provision and coordination of all necessary services so that the homeless individual achieves maximum benefit from available facilities and services (objective of local continuum of care systems)
- 6) Encouraging the development of all necessary and appropriate services, service networks, and public and private resources (including real property, in-kind contributions, etc.) to support activities to assist homeless persons within Louisiana

- (local and state objective) , and
- 7) public/private partnership of state and local governments in conjunction with non-profit agencies, and private contractors to work to increase the supply of affordable housing.

HUD SuperNOFA funding has made possible the development of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) which will support all of the elements listed on the previous page. All project recipients of Emergency Shelter Grants Program funding are required to be a part of a local HMIS.

HUD homeless assistance funding under all McKinney program sources (ESGP formula funding and Continuum of Care SuperNOFA awards) will be used to complement and enhance available facilities and services through providing a source of funding support for the maintenance of existing facilities and services, and to allow facility expansion and/or the establishment of new facilities and services to help eliminate or lessen the gaps of unmet needs within local service delivery and homeless housing systems.

ESG Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are set forth in 42 U.S.C. Part 11374 (Title IV B of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) and HUD Program regulations at 24 CFR Part 576.21(a) [61 *Federal Register* page 51549; Oct. 2, 1996]. Only those activities specifically authorized under statutory provisions and Program regulations are eligible for use of ESGP funds. Other uses are ineligible.

As described under the Program law and regulations, ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- a. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless;
- b. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education;
- c. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten (10) percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter;
- d. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities.
Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - * short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices;
 - * security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling;

- * mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes;
- * legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings
- * payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness;

If ESG funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, certain prescribed conditions as specified under federal regulations and statutory provisions must be met (refer to the section entitled “Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Emergency Shelter Grants Program.”)

- e. Grant Administration - A local government grantee may at its option elect to use up to 2.5 percent of grant funding for costs directly related to administering grant assistance, or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible Program activities.

The State will obligate the FY 2006 ESG funds that it expects to receive by grant agreements with units of general local government to support the preceding activities relating to emergency and transitional shelter for homeless individuals and families.

The State will continue to use ESG funds as available for grants to units of general local government to assist shelters and homeless assistance providers with the costs of building rehabilitation, essential services, operations and homeless prevention. The assistance from the Emergency Shelter Grant funds enables nonprofit organizations to improve and preserve their physical property for continued, long-term shelter use, to relieve pressures on operating costs so that the shelters may direct other resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents.

The shelters and homeless aid agencies that receive assistance from Emergency Shelter Grant funds strive to provide a continuum of care for the homeless persons and families whom they serve. The shelters either provide or make referrals for employment services, counseling, literacy training, transportation to medical treatment and drug and alcohol counseling. Grant amounts shall also be used for homeless prevention activities services in accordance with program regulations to avert eviction, foreclosure, and/or utility disconnection, as well as to pay deposits and first month's rent to allow homeless persons to move to their own homes. Grant amounts have also been used to assist mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes, and for the costs of legal services for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings.

Applicants under the 2006 Emergency Shelter Grants Program shall be required to incorporate into their proposal plans a description of the “coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources” and “the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

Other Homeless Assistance/Special Needs Activities

The State, through the efforts of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless, the State Contact for Homeless Issues, and staff of local offices and clinics, encourages, participates in, provides statistical information and technical assistance, and otherwise supports the development of competitive applications by local governments and nonprofit organizations under the HUD SuperNOFA Continuum of Care programs.

The State also assists rental rehabilitation and affordable housing programs designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of housing in local communities with CDBG and HOME funds. The housing rehabilitation programs will alleviate some of the cost burdens in the special needs population. Improvements to owner-occupied housing will reduce the maintenance costs and the utility costs. With these housing costs reduced, the special needs populations will have an increased amount of disposable income to meet other needs.

State Contact for Homeless Issues

The ESG Program Manager within the Department of Social Services' Office of Community Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless Issues with responsibilities as State liaison and point of contact for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless population and at risk persons and families. This position disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. Other responsibilities of the State Contact include:

- providing appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless aid resources
- maintaining the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons - conducting statewide surveys of homeless resource agencies for the collection of statistical data on the nature and extent of homelessness
- preparing reports and resource directories for public distribution.

During the first quarter of 2005, the Louisiana Office of Community Services conducted its annual State Homeless Needs Assessment Survey for the purpose of compiling information on the nature and extent of homelessness in Louisiana, on the needs of homeless people, and on available homeless assistance resources. All known emergency and transitional shelter facilities in Louisiana were surveyed to provide statistics on the unduplicated number of homeless persons provided shelter during a twelve month period and "point in time" figures for three nights during 2004 and a night in January, 2005. (Similar data had been compiled from shelter agencies since the first state assessment on homelessness in November, 1991.) The Homeless Needs Assessment included a supplemental survey which asked shelter operators to report on local trends in the number of requests received for shelter, relief services and other assistance from 2003 to 2004, and whether evidence indicated that welfare reform measures, or other factors, may have been responsible for any increases in service requests.

The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless had previously requested the assistance of regional coalitions, prominent resource agencies and local governments in contributing information from each region's grant application from the 2003 national HUD Homeless Assistance "SuperNOFA" competition. The SuperNOFA application process requires that local private and public agencies collaborate on a "continuum of care" strategic plan to inventory local homeless assistance resources, to identify gaps in the local system of housing and supportive services helping homeless persons to move from homelessness to independent living, and to develop and prioritize proposals for new housing and supportive service projects which are targeted at filling identified gaps in the local "continuum of care" system. [The areas covered in these narratives, as required for the SuperNOFA application process, included: the fundamental component(s) of the local Continuum of Care system currently in place and those the community is working toward; how homeless persons receive or access assistance available under each component; how each homeless subpopulation is reached or will be reached; how the local system facilitates movement of homeless persons from one component of the system to another, and how the components are linked.] All regions of the State complied with the Council's request in supplying narrative information on the above topics which was published in the Council's report of February, 2004, entitled "When There's No Place Like Home: Regional Continuum of Care Resource Systems to Assist the Homeless in Louisiana." The Council will complete work on the 2005 Report and anticipates it will be sent to the Governor and Legislator in early 2006 before the opening of the 2006 legislative session.

Regional Collaboratives and Coalitions

Coordination of local homeless assistance activities is facilitated through the efforts of regional collaboratives and coalitions as follows:

Region

- I. Unity for the Homeless of New Orleans
- II. Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH)
- III. Lafourche, Terrebonne, Assumption Homeless Partnership
- IV. The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness and Housing, Inc. (ARCH)
- V. Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition, Inc.
- VI. Central Louisiana Coalition to Prevent Homelessness
- VII. Northwest Louisiana Homeless, Housing and Service Development Corporation
- VIII. Northeast Louisiana Housing and Supportive Services Corporation
- IX. Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition
- X. Jefferson Alliance for the Homeless

Homeless Management Information System

All of the Collaboratives/Coalitions in the State of Louisiana are involved with using or developing a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). All of the Collaboratives/Coalitions are using ServicePoint by Bowman Internet Systems. The 2006 Application Package will require certification by the government and the subgrantee/recipient that they adhere to HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information

System (HMIS) and the collection of client – level information. Public Law 109-162 was recently signed by the President. This law protects from disclosure any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with services requested, utilized or denied through programs involving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and their families.

Efforts to End Chronic Homelessness

The State Office of Community Services will continue working in collaboration with other State Agency representatives, City Community Development staff, non-profit administrators, and Continuum representatives to develop a State ten-year plan to end chronic homelessness. The Office of Community Services has participated in the Policy Academy – “Improving Access to Mainstream Services for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness.” The Policy Academy began working on this plan in September, 2003 and has continued to develop the priorities, strategies and action steps for each section of the plan. In February, 2005, the Policy Academy team members decided to submit their plan to Policy Research Associates for posting on their website as Louisiana’s Plan to Improve Access to Mainstream Services for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless decided in March, 2005 to support the Policy Academy’s plan and to endorse it as the State’s plan to end chronic homelessness. The Office of Community Services Program Manager served as Co-Chair of the Policy Academy and is currently Chair of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Program Manager and the other Co-chair of the Policy Academy met with a Governor’s Office representative to present the plan for review. There was agreement on areas for further development of the plan with positive support being indicated by the Governor’s Office. The Policy Academy Team had anticipated presenting the plan to the Governor at the 13th State Homeless Conference in September, 2005. However, that Conference was postponed to March, 2006 because of unavailability of hotel space in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita as many of the evacuees were housed in the Shreveport area. Also, many of the staff working with the homeless around the State were not going to be available to attend because of increased demands on them as a result of the two hurricanes. The Policy Academy will re-visit the Plan to determine areas where changes are needed due to the devastation from the hurricanes.

Much of the work to end chronic homelessness is being done locally through the Continuum of Care Coalitions. The local Continuum of Care Coalitions described in their 2004 SupreNOFA applications the following past efforts and/or continuing strategies:

- Creation of new units of transitional and permanent supportive housing for people with addictive disorders and disabilities;
- Projects to assist the chronically homeless obtain SSI benefits;
- Case management efforts to move the chronically homeless into permanent and transitional housing;
- Improvement and expansion of street outreach;
- Pre-release case management in prisons;
- Housing Summit to discern needs of persons with disabilities;
- Section 8 vouchers identified for the chronically homeless;
- Working through collaboration to increase access to mainstream resources;
- Developing outcome measures and monitoring to improve planning;

- Addition, expansion, or upgrade of HMIS to assist in identifying the chronically homeless;
- Developing a housing first focus for the chronically homeless;
- Community based teams to provide prevention services in targeted neighborhoods;
- Successful discharge planning efforts locally resulting in increased knowledge regarding homeless services and prevention for hospitals and corrections staff;
- Working with housing agencies to facilitate housing subsidies for persons with disabilities who can live independently with supports; and,
- Housing Authority Memorandum of Understanding to quickly house clients while agencies provide services for self-sufficiency.

Some of the facilities/resources/outreach specifically identified by the Office of Mental Health or the Continuum of Care Coalitions to serve the chronically homeless are:

Regions 1 and 10	ACC Hospital Diversion Program
Regions 1 and 10	Adolescent Drop-In Center
Regions 1 and 10	Brookhaven Substitute Family Program
Regions 1 and 10	CCANO Job Search
Regions 1 and 10	CCYAD
Regions 1 and 10	Ciara House
Regions 1 and 10	Crossroads LA. Inc.
Regions 1 and 10	Divine Concepts II
Regions 1 and 10	Downtown Development District's hospitality rangers
Regions 1 and 10	First Evangelist Housing and CDC
Regions 1 and 10	Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority
Regions 1 and 10	Kwan Tai Foundation Residential Services Program
Regions 1 and 10	Lindy's Place
Regions 1 and 10	Monte Carlo Group Home
Regions 1 and 10	Monte Carlo Outreach Facility
Regions 1 and 10	National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
Regions 1 and 10	New Orleans Mission
Regions 1 and 10	New Orleans Police Department Homeless Assistance Unit
Regions 1 and 10	Ozanam Inn
Regions 1 and 10	Project Reach
Regions 1 and 10	Prospect Properties Dorsett Place
Regions 1 and 10	SELA
Regions 1 and 10	VA Medical Center
Regions 1 and 10	VOA GNO
Region 2	A New Life
Region 2	Alliance House Residential Center
Region 2	Capital Area Human Services District
Region 2	Maison Des Ami
Region 2	O'Brien House
Region 2	Options Foundation – Options Recovery
Region 2	Options Villa
Region 2	Society of St. Vincent De Paul
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Baton Rouge Residential Center

Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR Drop in Center
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Harry Dr. SRO
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Intensive Support Program
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR- Rural Supportive Housing
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Shiloh
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Supported Living Program
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Supportive Housing
Region 2	Volunteers of America GBR – Turner Plaza
Region 2	Women’s Community Rehabilitation Center Group Home – Trans.
Region 2	Women’s Community Rehabilitation Center – Supportive Living
Region 3	Assisi Bridge House
Region 3	Claire House
Region 3	Exchange House
Region 3	Fresh Start Program/ Start Corporation
Region 3	Grace House
Region 3	Lark Village/Start Corporation
Region 3	Magnolia Apartments/Start Corporation
Region 3	Moving Upward/Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services
Region 3	Options for Independence
Region 3	Starting Over Program/Start Corporation
Region 3	Taddy Village/Start Corporation
Region 3	The Network/Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services
Region 3	TLC/Start Corporation
Region 3	Visions Program I & II/Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services
Region 4	Acadiana Cares
Region 4	Acadiana Outreach Center
Region 4	Community Directions
Region 4	Iberia Men’s Shelter
Region 4	J & K Hope Center
Region 4	New Life Center
Region 4	St. Joseph Shelter for Men
Region 4	Salvation Army Shelter
Region 4	Volunteers of America PATH Program
Region 4	Volunteers of America Permanent Supportive Housing
Region 4	Volunteers of America Transitional Housing Program
Region 5	City of Refuge
Region 5	Housing Authority, City of Lake Charles
Region 5	Southwest Louisiana Homeless Coalition
Region 5	Volunteers of America
Region 6	Aftercare Ministries
Region 6	CENLA
Region 6	Olive House SRO
Region 6	Volunteers of America
Region 7	Caddo-Bossier Center
Region 7	Community Support Programs/Bridges
Region 7	Community Support Programs/Project Reach

Region 7	Community Support Programs/Transitions
Region 7	Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse of NW LA
Region 7	HOPE HOUSE – Day Shelter
Region 7	Housing Authority of Bossier City
Region 7	Oakwood Home for Women
Region 7	Shreveport SRO d/b/a/Centerpoint - Pathways
Region 7	Shreveport SRO d/ba/ Centerpoint – Project Employment
Region 7	Step-Up, Inc.
Region 7	STEPS
Region 7	Volunteers of America – Rural ACTS
Region 7	Volunteers of America – GAPS
Region 7	Volunteers of America - HOPS
Region 8	Delta Safe Haven
Region 8	DeSiard Street Day Shelter
Region 8	Elisha’s Ministries
Region 8	Monroe Area Guidance
Region 8	Rays of Sonshine
Region 8	Salvation Army
Region 8	Volunteers of America for North LA
Region 9	Alternatives to Living
Region 9	Community Christian Concern
Region 9	Hope I Ministries
Region 9	One More Chance Ministries
Region 9	Southeast Louisiana Hospital
Region 9	Sunshine House
Region 9	TurnAround Village
Region 9	Volunteers of America of GNO

Discharge Planning

The Office of Community Services has supported the effort to work with appropriate local and state government agencies to ensure that a discharge policy for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or systems of care is being developed/followed/implemented to prevent the discharge of persons from immediately resulting in homelessness and requiring assistance from homeless programs. This primarily has been done through the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless and the Louisiana Advocacy Council for the Homeless. On March 18, 2005 the Louisiana Policy Academy on Chronic Homelessness, Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless and Louisiana Advocacy Coalition for the Homeless sponsored a state-wide summit on “Preventing Homelessness: Discharge Planning from Publicly-Funded Institutions”. Mary Ellen Hombs, Deputy Director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness was the keynote for this Summit. There was representation from all the State Agencies who would be the focus of efforts to prevent discharge into homelessness as well as local facility personnel present at the Summit as well as HUD representatives. Breakout sessions were held for corrections, mental health and hospitals, addictive disorders and foster care. Following the breakout sessions, recommendations were presented from each group on what needs to be done to continue the effort on prevention of homelessness through effective discharge planning. Efforts to improve discharge planning in the State will continue as an

ongoing effort. The Advocacy Coalition has received discharge planning protocols signed by the major state agencies who have facilities that could potentially discharge into homelessness.

SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT: PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS

The impact of homelessness on health care is not a new phenomenon in the United States. Housing should be regarded as an essential element of the treatment plan for people living with HIV/AIDS. For most people, having stable housing is associated with having a sense of well-being, independence and health. For those infected with HIV/AIDS, housing also provides a point of contact from which to arrange or receive community-based health and social services. Adequate housing is particularly critical for mothers and pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS. Yet many communities state-wide have reported that housing is the single largest area of unmet need for people with HIV/AIDS.

Unlike some other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS often change as the disease progresses. As the health of clients deteriorates, persons living with AIDS experience the significant need for ancillary and supportive services. Throughout the progression of the disease, the availability of affordable housing and to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. Therefore, rental assistance payments, safe and affordable shelter and a further continuum of housing needs are important to maintaining the health of those individuals living with HIV disease.

The overall housing goal of the Office of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program is to increase the availability and types of housing for persons who are HIV infected, including group homes, community residences, tenant based rental assistance and emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance payments. The State of Louisiana has a genuine commitment to assure that there is at least one supported-living residential program for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in each region of the State.

The activities included in the Consolidated Plan are designed to overcome obstacles and meet the underserved needs for low and moderate income persons. The needs of persons with HIV/AIDS are ongoing; therefore, the HOPWA contractors need financial assistance annually. Examples of those needs are identified in the following paragraphs. Those needs were addressed by the funds provided to the HOPWA contractors (HIV/AIDS community based organizations and residential facilities) during the FY 2005 program year.

In Louisiana, housing funds for people with HIV/AIDS are provided through Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA), the Ryan White CARE Act Titles I, II and IV and private resources. Because people with HIV are now living longer, their housing needs have changed significantly from what they were a decade ago.

Access to adequate housing is a problem for many people living with HIV. The cost of medical care and medications, a lack of transportation, rising rents, housing discrimination, and a shortage of affordable housing can present major obstacles for these individuals. This has been especially true in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. A lack of stable and affordable housing can contribute to an increased number of missed medical appointments, and sporadic access

to care may diminish the impact of medicine and medical treatment. This, in turn, can lead to greater HIV-related morbidity and increase the progression to an AIDS diagnosis. A more extreme housing issue, but one that also affects persons living with HIV disease in Louisiana, is homelessness. Homeless people suffer higher rates of many diseases, including HIV, than the general population. Homelessness often occurs in combination with chronic mental illness, substance abuse, and unsafe sexual behavior - all factors that heighten the risk of HIV infection. Homeless people, especially women and youth, may also engage in survival sex--exchanging sex for housing, food, money and drugs.

2004 - 2005 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey

The HIV/AIDS Program of the Office of Public Health, in an effort to solicit input from consumers and providers to guide the program funding to services of greatest need, requested individuals with HIV/AIDS in all areas of the State complete a 2004 - 2005 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey. This survey was funded entirely with Ryan White CARE Act Title I and Title II funds. A total of 1266 valid client responses were returned for analysis. The results from the 2004 - 2005 Needs Assessment are as follows.

The survey asked whether the participants had a friend or family member to whom they could turn for help. Of the 1183 who answered this question, 80% (N = 951) answered that they did have some support while the remaining 20% (N = 232) answered they did not.

The fact that few surveyed consumers (four percent) report living in a shelter, a drug or alcohol treatment facility, a nursing home, or homeless on the street, may be due to the locations in which surveys were distributed. Individuals living in places listed above may not require or may not have access to some of the ambulatory service agencies used in the survey process.

The survey also asked the participants to give information concerning others who live in their household. The majority of those surveyed (62%) lived in small households (3 people or less) while an additional 27% had four or five members—including the person who completed the survey. Furthermore, 80% (N = 958) were the only ones in the household infected with HIV.

Participants were asked to specify how many months out of the last year they needed help paying their rent and utilities. While 18% (N=132) indicated that they did not need any assistance during the previous year, the remaining respondents indicated that they needed assistance one to three months (36%), four to six months (27%) or seven to twelve months (19%).

Questions were also asked about the need for specific housing services. The greatest areas of client need and unmet need were in the availability of money to pay utility bills (68% overall need, with a 34% unmet need for this service), the availability of money to pay rent or mortgage (64% overall need, with a 32% unmet need for this service), resources to find permanent housing (29% overall need, with a 20% unmet need for this service), and assistance in finding a safe and affordable place to live (33% overall need, with a 18% unmet need for this service). Some respondents also indicated that they had difficulty locating a house for persons living with HIV/AIDS (18% overall need, with 10% unmet need) and housing that would accommodate children (12% overall need, with 7% unmet need).

OTHER ACTIONS

The State plans to take the following actions during the FY 2006 program year.

UNDERSERVED NEEDS

All of the activities which will be funded under the State's Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investments Partnerships Program, American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Program, Emergency Shelter Grants Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program will address the goal of improving the living conditions of the State's low and moderate income citizens in all regions of the State including underserved small cities and rural areas.

All of the programs will assist in the provision of decent housing by improving existing housing units as well as expanding the availability of decent and attractive affordable housing. The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program will provide funding for infrastructure improvements which will improve the quality of life and raise the living standards of all of the citizens being served. The LCDBG Program also allocates monies for the expansion of economic opportunities with the primary purpose of creating jobs which are accessible to low and moderate income persons. Funds are available for local governing bodies to loan to private for profit enterprises for specified industrial development uses and/or to use to make public improvements which support a private industrial expansion effort. HOME funds may be used to provide grants to local government units to eliminate hazards that pose a threat to the health and safety of very low income and/or elderly/ handicapped families who own and occupy substandard housing.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

In addition to the programs funded with HOME funds, the State also administers the following affordable housing programs through the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA):

Single Family Housing Programs

Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: In addition to the HOME/MRB initiative, the LHFA provides affordable loans to first time home buyers for two market segments: (a) first time home buyers applying for an affordable loan with closing cost assistance who are granted up to four percent (4 percent) of the mortgage loan amount and (b) first time home buyers applying for an affordable loan without closing cost assistance.

ADDI/HOME: - Through an allocation of American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI), the State will make funding available in the form of a grant to single parent households who are first-time homebuyers for downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance). Assistance will be made available for the purchase of single-family housing that will serve as the family's principal

residence. The maximum grant per loan is limited to either the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family housing unit or \$10,000. Purchasers that utilize HOME/MRB and MRB loans are prohibited from participation in the ADDI Program.

Multifamily Housing Programs

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program: The LHFA administers this federal tax benefit program that provides an incentive in the form of tax credits to owners and investors in affordable rental housing units for households at or below sixty percent of the area median income.

Mark-to Market Program: The LHFA serves as the Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) in partnership with HUD to restructure FHA-insured affordable rental housing that receives Section 8 project based rent subsidies to assure their long term viability to owners and availability to eligible low income households.

Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: The LHFA makes bond proceeds available to acquire mortgage loans for multifamily housing developers on both a tax-exempt and taxable basis in consideration of such developers entering into regulatory agreements which require the projects financed to maintain compliance with the tax code and agency requirements. Such projects are required to provide defined tenant benefit packages which may include supportive services and other subsidies to the tenants occupying set-aside units.

Risk Sharing Program: The LHFA is authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily housing.

Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): In addition, the LHFA administers the LIHEAP program through its Energy Assistance Department. The program is authorized to provide assistance to low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): The LHFA is also authorized to administer the Weatherization Assistance Program. The program is designed to assist eligible low-income households living in either an eligible single-family dwelling or a multi-unit building to improve the overall energy efficiency of the occupied dwelling.

REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

According to the findings of a study released in December, 2004, entitled "*Out of Reach: 2004*", employees earning the federal minimum wage over a forty hour week cannot afford what the federal government considers a "modest" two bedroom rental unit in any county of the nation. The study was prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and used HUD's definition of "fair market rent" to determine the hourly wage needed to pay for an average apartment in each state, county and metropolitan area. The federal minimum wage is \$5.15 an hour and HUD guidelines state that people should not spend more than thirty percent of their gross income on housing. Millions of households in the United States cannot afford to pay for decent housing and very few people know

the extent of this problem even in their own communities.

In Louisiana, workers would need to earn \$10.95 per hour to pay for an average two-bedroom apartment. This is 200 percent of the minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour). This makes the State the thirteenth most affordable state (down from fourteenth in 2003) to live in regarding housing. The twelve states/territories ahead of Louisiana were Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, Kentucky, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico. The District of Columbia was ranked as the least affordable locality, with workers having to earn \$22.83 per hour to pay for an average apartment.

In non-metropolitan Louisiana, fair market rent for a two bedroom unit is \$430. A minimum wage earner can afford a monthly rent of no more than \$268. A worker earning minimum wage in non-metropolitan Louisiana would have to work sixty-four hours per week in order to afford a two bedroom unit at fair market rent.

In non-metropolitan Louisiana, a worker would need to earn \$8.26 per hour for a forty hour week to pay for a two bedroom apartment. Statewide (metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas combined) a worker would need to earn \$10.95 per hour for a forty hour week to afford a two bedroom unit. The national median two bedroom housing wage for 2004 is \$15.37.

In 1999, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development released a report entitled "*A Report on Worst-Case Housing Needs*". According to that report, 4.9 million households containing approximately 10.9 million individuals (3.6 million were children and 1.4 million were elderly) faced "worst-case housing needs". Those families were renters receiving no government assistance, making less than fifty percent of the area median income, paying more than fifty percent of their income for rent and utilities, and living in housing with severe structural deficiencies.

Habitat for Humanity International is a non-profit, ecumenical Christian organization dedicated to eliminating poverty housing worldwide. Habitat for Humanity has built more than 150,000 homes for more than 750,000 people in three thousand communities around the world. Habitat for Humanity builds communities by developing partnerships among diverse individuals and groups that help revitalize neighbors and neighborhoods. Individuals, churches, businesses, foundations, and organizations join together to eliminate poverty housing. The elements that make Habitat housing affordable to low-income people worldwide are: the houses are sold at no profit with no interest charged on the mortgage, homeowners and volunteers build the houses under trained supervision, and individuals, corporations, faith groups, and others provide financial support.

There are eighteen Habitat affiliates operating in the State of Louisiana. In 2000 fifty-two affordable houses were completed, in 2001 sixty-one houses were completed, in 2002 sixty-three houses were completed, in 2003 sixty-nine houses were completed and in 2004 sixty-seven houses were completed. Since the initiation of the Habitat for Humanity program in Louisiana, a total of five hundred and twenty-seven houses have been constructed in the State.

The Louisiana State Support Organization, LASSO, has been created by the Louisiana Habitat for Humanity affiliates with the support of Habitat for Humanity International. The purpose

of LASSO is to increase the development of safe, decent, affordable Habitat for Humanity houses in Louisiana through centralized fundraising, advocacy, gifts-in-kind and operational efficiencies. Guided by representation from Louisiana Habitat for Humanity affiliates, LASSO will organize to seek state wide funding and support from a variety of sources.

In June of 2002, \$10 million in low-interest rate home loans became available for certified public school teachers in the State. This program enabled approximately one hundred teachers to become homeowners. In FY 2006, the State plans to continue to provide teachers assistance for homeownership by providing set-asides throughout the year in its various programs.

Workshops and seminars for both non-profit and for-profit developers will continue to be offered to provide necessary technical assistance in structuring projects which leverage various sources of both public and private funding. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will continue to certify and assist Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in the development and construction of affordable rental housing and single-family homes. Additionally, below market financing may be made available for eligible borrowers through a set-aside of MRB/HOME funding for the purchase of single-family homes that are developed or constructed by the CHDOs.

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency programs will encourage the development of partnerships between for-profit developers, non-profit organizations, local governmental units, commercial lending institutions and State and federal agencies in an effort to reduce barriers and garner community support for affordable housing.

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also known as Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (Lead Act), which establishes the current Federal lead-based paint requirements. The new “Requirements for Notification, Evaluation, and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance - Final Rule” (24 CFR Part 35) implements sections 1012 and 1013 of the Lead Act, and was published on September 15, 1999. The new requirements took effect on September 15, 2000, with the requirements differing depending on the nature of the activity, the amount of Federal funding, and the duration of the Federal government’s relationship with the grantee.

The new regulation organizes the requirements based on three types of program activity: Rehabilitation (Subpart J), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Subpart M), and Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (Subpart K). Table 6 summarizes the notification, lead hazard evaluation, lead hazard reduction, ongoing maintenance, and environmental intervention blood lead level requirements for each of these three program activities. Make note that the rehabilitation activity requirements fall into three categories based on the rehabilitation “hard costs”. These “hard costs” do not include the costs of complying with lead hazard evaluation or reduction requirements.

Training activities during the FY 2006 program year will focus on all aspects of lead hazard reduction such as maintenance, remodeling, supervision, and abatement procedures. The training activities are sponsored by HUD and are provided at no cost to the participants.

TABLE 6**SUMMARY OF LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY**

	Rehabilitation (Subpart J)			Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) (Subpart M)	Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (A,L,SS,O) (Subpart K)
	<\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$25,000	>\$25,000		Homebuyer and Special Needs*
Approach to Lead Hazard Evaluation and Reduction	Do no harm	Identify and control lead hazards	Identify and abate lead hazards	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint
Notification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead Hazard Evaluation	Paint Testing	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Visual Assessment	Visual Assessment
Lead Hazard Reduction	Repair surfaces disturbed during rehabilitation	Interim Controls	Abatement (Interim Controls on exterior surfaces not disturbed by rehabilitation)	Paint Stabilization	Paint Stabilization
	Safe work practices Clearance of work site	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit
Ongoing Maintenance	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	Yes	Yes (if ongoing relationship)
EIBLL Requirements	No	No	No	Yes	No
Options	Presume lead-based paint Use safe work practices on all surfaces	Presume lead- based paint and/or hazards Use standard treatments	Presume lead- based paint and/or hazards Abate all applicable surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces.
* Special Needs Housing may be subject to the requirements of Subpart J, M, or K depending on the nature of the activity undertaken. However, since most special needs housing involves acquisition, leasing, support services, and operations, for the purposes of this table, it has been placed in this column.					

Source: Developed by ICF Consulting for HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control (April, 2000).

The HOME and CDBG programs require lead screening in housing built before 1978 for its Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Rehabilitation activities fall into three categories:

- Requirements for federal assistance up to and including \$5,000 per unit;
- Requirements for federal assistance from \$5,000 per unit up to and including \$25,000 per unit; and
- Requirements for federal assistance over \$25,000 per unit.

Requirements for federal assistance up to and including \$5,000 per unit are:

- Distribution of the pamphlet, “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home”, is required prior to renovation activities;
- Notification within 15 days of lead hazard evaluation, reduction, and clearance must be provided;
- Receipts for notification must be maintained in the administrator’s file;
- Paint testing must be conducted to identify lead based paint on painted surfaces that will be disturbed or replaced or administrators may assume that lead based paint exist;
- Administrators must repair all painted surfaces that will be disturbed during rehabilitation;
- If lead based paint is assumed or detected, safe work practices must be followed; and clearance is required only for the work area.

Prohibitions against using dangerous methods of removing paint also took effect on September 15, 2000, one year after publication. The purpose of the one year phase-in period was to provide time for owners and managers of housing, and local program administrators to learn about the requirements and plan and budget for compliance. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency has contracted with lead-certified personnel that have evidenced the capacity to assist the agency in the appropriate area as required by the regulations.

The lead-based paint regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35 require that the lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities be carried out for all proposed HOME-assisted projects constructed before 1978. Applications for rehabilitation funds for existing buildings constructed before 1978 must include a lead hazard evaluation by appropriate lead-certified personnel. The application must include a detailed lead hazard reduction plan that identifies, within the rehabilitation budget, the costs associated with reduction of the lead hazards in accordance with the regulation and guidelines. All reservations are conditioned upon the completion of all lead hazard reduction, evidenced by a clearance report performed by appropriate lead-certified personnel.

Listed below are some of the changes in the lead-based paint regulations:

1. A visual assessment of all interior painted surfaces such as hallways, laundry rooms, garages and exterior surfaces of the building in which the unit is located must be conducted to identify deteriorated paint.

2. All deteriorated surfaces must be stabilized to pass a physical inspection.
3. Safe Work Practices must be used in conducting paint stabilization.

The program implication of the new lead based paint regulations is far reaching in many aspects. The State housing program managers and housing program staff are collaborating with HUD and the Department of Environmental Quality to assure that all projects funded by the State utilizing HOME funds meet the new lead based paint requirements and all applicable federal laws.

The strengthening of the lead based paint regulations has made an impact on the Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The lead based paint guidelines have been included in the application for funds and all governments receiving funds are required to give a written statement on compliance with respect to each project. Most emergency shelters are generally exempt because they fall under the zero-bedroom dwelling exemption. At the time of transmittal of the grant agreement, projects that have indicated they will use funds for homeless prevention are referred to the Emergency Shelter Grants Desk Guide for guidelines on lead-based paint regulations. The Department of Social Services will endeavor to insure that child-occupied space will be lead safe when the spaces are occupied by children less than six years of age. With respect to funds used for rehabilitation, 24 CFR 35.900 (3) states “for the purposes of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program...the requirements of this subpart shall apply to activities for which program funds are first obligated on or after September 15, 2000.”

POLICIES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Based on information provided in December of 2003, about 22,000, or 1.0 percent of Louisiana families, were on welfare. This number was down from 60,790 in 1997, due to the State's welfare-to-work efforts. State officials are concerned, however, that there are many impoverished people who do not get enough assistance and need more time because of circumstances such as mental health problems, substance abuse, and other disabilities. State legislation passed in the 2004 Regular Session allows an extension of benefit beyond the 24-month limit if the client is in compliance with the Family Success Agreement. This legislative change should help address the concerns about clients who face barriers and challenges as they approach the time limit.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Louisiana ranks near the bottom of the States in most measures of poverty. Approximately 750,000 Louisianans, 17% of the State's population, live in poverty.

Although many have worked to change this situation, through the creation of various policies and programs, there has been no comprehensive and long-term statewide effort devised with the goal of systematically and permanently reducing poverty. The Governor of Louisiana is committed to change this.

In response to the Governor's commitment to improve the economy and enhance opportunities for all Louisianans, Louisiana state agencies have been busy working on various

initiatives that can reduce poverty. These have included:

- Establishing a State Grants Management Office to increase the awareness of state and local agencies regarding the availability of federal and private funds.
- Undertaking a statewide campaign to encourage citizens to avail themselves of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Creating a Division of Community Mobilization and Outreach Services in the Department of Social Services.
- Increasing health insurance coverage of children through the Louisiana Children's Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP).
- Implementing the recommendations of the Adult Learning Task Force, including the capitalization of a Lifetime Learning Loan program.
- Providing opportunities for work-eligible families to receive job training, employment, and supportive services to enable them to become self-sufficient through the Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program.
- Allocating more the \$65 million in bond allocations for the creation of affordable housing for military personnel and civilians around Louisiana military bases.

But in isolation, these and other efforts were not enough. During the summer of 2004, Governor Blanco convened an executive working group to develop a process to bring statewide attention to issues of poverty and to elicit best practices to reduce and eliminate poverty. To galvanize this effort and kick it off in a meaningful way, a team of State agency representatives began meeting in September 2004 to develop a Governor's Summit on Solutions to Poverty. The State agencies included:

- Department of Social Services
- Department of Economic Development
- Department of Labor
- Department of Housing
- Workforce Development Commission
- Department of Education
- Higher Education

Representatives from these agencies convened regional teams to start organizing parish-level community conversations on poverty in September 2004. During the last week of October and the first week of November 2004, the Governor's Office hosted 79 community conversations throughout Louisiana. These first-ever, locally-driven, and professionally facilitated conversations yielded a treasure trove of good ideas, energy, and commitment to developing solutions to poverty at the local level. All of the information gained from the 79 community conversations was organized into eight regional reports.

The Governor's Summit on Solutions to Poverty was held on December 6-7, 2004 in Monroe. Organized around the theme of "Engaging Ideas, Empowering People, Enhancing lives," the Governor's Summit featured presentations of the eight regional community conversations reports. It also brought together presentations by national, state, and local experts on a broad range

of issues and topics directly impacting poverty in Louisiana, leading to discussions about best practices in the areas of enhancing education, enhancing employment and economic development, enhancing community assets, and enhancing family assets.

The 2004 Community Conversations and Governor's Solutions to Poverty summit helped to describe the nature of the problem and identify some potential solutions. This initial work provides a firm foundation upon which to build a broader statewide effort. That on-going effort is taking the form of a Solutions to Poverty Network – A coordinated network of local, state, and national leaders that will design and implement strategies to break the cycle of poverty through a system of continuous collaboration.

The challenges that lay ahead are substantial. We know that we need to improve data collection and research to give us a more accurate understanding of poverty in Louisiana. We need to find funding in times of limited means to meet the considerable need for programs, services, and training. We need to build public support for these efforts, increase community awareness, and expand outreach regarding existing programs and services that can help individuals and families to move ahead.

In the next few months, the Governor will present some initial Solutions to Poverty-related legislative proposals. These proposals include a \$1 million program to encourage Individual Development Accounts, a savings and investment tool that can help people to invest in their education and careers, and a \$750,000 micro-lending program to assist entrepreneurs in getting small businesses on a path to success. These legislative proposals are down-payments on a longer term Solutions to Poverty statewide strategy. Future legislative proposals likely will address concerns in the areas of improving education, ensuring access to quality child care, building personal assets, and eliminating predatory lending practices that prey on lower income families and students, among others.

Towards the end of 2005, the State will propose a longer term Solutions to Poverty plan – a roadmap for achieving measurable improvements that reduce poverty and enhance individual well-being and community development in Louisiana.

As is stated in the Consolidated Plan, Louisiana's anti-poverty strategy is to create more jobs, more employment enhancements and more educational opportunities in order to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. In addition to the above cited initiatives currently being implemented, the following initiatives represent primary focal points that are believed to assure continued economic growth for Louisiana and will result in increased resources for deployment in its anti-poverty strategy.

YouthBuild is a comprehensive youth and community development program as well as an alternative school. YouthBuild, designed to run on a twelve month cycle, offers job training, education, counseling, and leadership development opportunities to unemployed and out of school young adults, ages sixteen to twenty-four, through the construction rehabilitation of affordable housing in their own communities. Many graduates go on to construction related jobs or college. Alumni receive post-program counseling. The buildings that are rehabilitated or constructed during

the program are usually owned and managed by community based organizations as permanent low income housing.

One of the YouthBuild programs in the State is YouthBuild Delta; YouthBuild Delta is a twelve month youthbuild training program serving adults in East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Richland parishes. The program offers construction training, a \$250 biweekly work stipend, work in adult basic education toward a GED, personal support/counseling, training in community leadership, and placement in jobs or continuing education at the end of the year's training. The lead agency for the YouthBuild Delta program is the Louisiana Technical College – Tallulah which received its first grant in October, 1996. The major program partners include the Town of Lake Providence, City of Tallulah, Town of Rayville, Northeast Louisiana Delta Community Development Corporation, Private Industry Council of SDA 83, University of Louisiana at Monroe, and Louisiana Tech University. YouthBuild Delta operates training sites in Lake Providence and Tallulah.

In February of 2000 a federal grant worth as much as \$20 million over the next five years was awarded to prepare teenagers and young adults in East Carroll, Madison, and Tensas parishes to enter the job market. This grant was awarded by the United States Department of Labor. This grant was one of six granted nationwide to rural areas. The grant is to provide job-training opportunities “to young people who are most at risk of permanent joblessness.” According to the application which was submitted by the Monroe Workforce Investment Board, residents in the area to be served by the grant “have the lowest median income for a family of four in the nation, which is less than half the official poverty level of \$14,764. More than sixty percent of the population does not have a high school diploma.” The work force program will be operated from the technical college at Lake Providence and from a building that will be donated by Tallulah. The funds will train youth in occupations including hospitality, welding, pipefitting, and ship fitting. The money will help serve six hundred and thirty out-of-school and three hundred and seventy in-school youth in the area.

The following programs have been established in the State; these programs will assist in the reduction of families below the poverty level.

In December, 1998, the Department of Economic Development, Economic Development Corporation implemented the Louisiana Small Business Linked Deposit Loan Program. The program is designed to benefit economically disadvantaged business owners and entrepreneurs who are most at risk of exclusion from the capital markets. The Linked Deposit is a certificate of deposit placed by the State with an eligible lending institution at a percentage below existing investment rates, provided the institution agrees to provide a loan to an eligible small business. The lending institution must sign a statement that “but for” the additional cash flow from the program, the lender would not have made the loan. Priority is made for Louisiana businesses located in high unemployment areas. The eligible business must certify that the reduced rate loan will be used exclusively to create new jobs or preserve existing jobs and employment opportunities in the State.

Funds have been appropriated by the State for the Community and Technical Colleges Investment Fund through the Louisiana Workforce Commission for use in efforts to ensure the responsiveness of state community and technical colleges toward meeting the needs of Louisiana's businesses and industries and the needs of Louisiana's citizens for the development of a quality

workforce. The colleges are eligible for training funds if they develop a partnership with one or more employers for the purpose of designing training programs to produce skilled workers in a particular trade or technical occupation. Criteria for selection include long-term job demand, level of employer interest, average hourly wage rates projected for employed trainees upon completion of training, opportunities for career advancement, and capacity for bringing qualified disadvantaged citizens, welfare-to-work participants, inmates or parolees into the workforce.

In 1996/1997, the Department of Economic Development initiated the Economic Development Award Program, (EDAP). The purpose of the program is to finance publicly owned infrastructure for industrial or business development projects that promote economic development and that require state assistance for basic infrastructure development. Preference will be given to projects located in areas of the State with high unemployment levels. Projects must retain or create at least ten permanent jobs in Louisiana.

Also in 1996/1997, the Department of Economic Development initiated a third new program, the Workforce Development and Training Program. This program is designed to develop and provide customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses as a means of:

1. improving the competitiveness and productivity of Louisiana's workforce and business community; and
2. assisting Louisiana businesses in promoting employment stability.

This program provides two types of training assistance for companies (operating in Louisiana for less than three years) seeking prospective employees who possess sufficient skills to perform the jobs to be created by the companies. The training to be funded can include:

1. pre-employment training for which prospective employees are identified and recruited for training with the knowledge that the company will hire a portion of the trainees; and
2. on-the-job training for employees that is needed to bring the employees up to a minimum skill and/or productivity level.

In 1998, the Louisiana Legislature adopted rules for the Tuition Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS). This program is administered by the Student Financial Assistance Commission, Office of Student Financial Assistance. The purpose of this program is "to provide an incentive for Louisiana residents to academically prepare for and pursue postsecondary education in this state, resulting in an educated work force enabling Louisiana to prosper in the global market of the future." This is an excellent opportunity for Louisiana residents that meet the academic requirements of the program who otherwise may have been unable to afford postsecondary education.

In January, 1997, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) implemented welfare reform in Louisiana as a result of both state and federal legislation. State and federal laws replaced the entitlement program, AID to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the JOBS program with a block grant - the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant program. The department's cash assistance program was re-named the Family Independence Temporary

Assistance Program (FITAP). Project Independence, Louisiana's JOBS program, became the Family Independence work program (FIND Work) and began operations under that title in May, 1997. FIND Work is now known as STEP. The Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program is the result of the Personal Responsibility and Universal Engagement Act of 2003. The STEP Program assists recipients of FITAP with educational training and related activities designed for employment and self-sufficiency. Under the mandates of the welfare reform legislation, public assistance will no longer be a lifetime benefit. Instead, it is to be an opportunity to become independent after a financial crisis.

The number of FITAP cases in Louisiana as of January, 2005 was 12,287. In an effort to assist FITAP recipients to become employed, the STEP program provides an array of services including child care, transportation, education, job skills training, job search, community work experience, and other work-related activities. Fundamental to the program's success is the provision of child care and other support services as well as intensive case management counseling services.

In addition to the FITAP and STEP programs, the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support also administers the Louisiana Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP). This subsidy program helps low income families pay for the child care they need in order to work or attend school or training. In January, 2005, statewide the program was serving 47,143 children and providing assistance totaling \$9,764,439. Monthly payments are based on the number of hours the parents work or attend school or training, the amount charged by the child care provider, family size and household income. Parents can select any Class A child care center, school-based before and after school program, registered family child day care home, or in-home provider. Parents can apply by completing an application form and mailing it to one of the parish offices handling child care along with verification of their income. An interview is not required. The Child Care and Development Fund is used for a variety of other activities that improve the availability and quality of child care in Louisiana.

The State of Louisiana received \$17,809,240 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) during the 2005 program year (October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005). The purpose of the LIHEAP program is to assist low-income households with meeting the costs of home energy (heating and cooling of residences), and to increase their energy efficiency. The LIHEAP program operates in all 50 states, Washington D.C. and Native American tribe territories.

Funds made available through LIHEAP are used to provide both non-crisis and crisis energy assistance payments to low-income households throughout the State. A non-crisis LIHEAP assistance may be in form of an energy payment to a vendor on behalf of the eligible household. In FY 2005, the minimum and maximum benefit amounts were \$50 and \$310, respectively. An additional \$50 is made available to households with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a child who is 5 years of age or younger. In accordance with the program guidelines, eligible households may receive a benefit only once during the 12-month period.

The current crisis assistance policy has been in effect since October 1, 2003. Crisis assistance provides for an energy payment and/or in-kind benefit up to a maximum benefit

amount of \$325 per household. In-kind benefits are: fan, space heater (vented or electric), air conditioner repair, and heater/furnace repair. In accordance with the program guidelines, a household may receive a crisis assistance benefit only once during a 12-month period. However, a household may receive both a crisis benefit and a non-crisis benefit during a 12-month period.

The LIHEAP Crisis Intervention Assistance policy allowed the provider of services the discretion to request a waiver to any LIHEAP policy to assist applicants in an energy related crisis situation. This policy allowed additional benefits to eligible households to prevent or eliminate homelessness. Families who have been displaced from their home as a result of a natural catastrophe (fire, flood windstorm) may receive needed benefits to assist in the cost of re-establishing energy (heating and cooling) services. During FY 2006, assistance will be made available to families to transition from shelters to private housing by providing payments for energy service deposits and costs. Providers will have the opportunity to determine the extent of each applicant's need and request approval to meet that need. No limit has been established relative to the amount of assistance available. Each request for a waiver will be reviewed on its own merit. The State expects to receive a similar amount of funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) during the 2006 program year (October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006).

In addition, the State of Louisiana Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) received \$6,200,853 in funding from the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the FY 2004-2005 program year (April 1, 2004 through March 31, 2005). The purpose of the Weatherization Assistance Program is to reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly; the elderly, persons with a disabilities, and children, while ensuring their health and safety. The Weatherization Assistance Program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes. The State expects to receive a similar amount for the FY 2005-2006 program year.

The 2000 Community Renewal Tax Relief authorized the creation of the Renewal Community Initiative (RC). The RC is designed to stimulate economic development in the nation's most distressed areas. North Louisiana and Central Louisiana was selected as two rural Renewal Communities and Orleans and Ouachita were selected as two urban RCs. Orleans and Ouachita were two previous HUD Enterprise Communities. Twenty-nine (29) parishes are a part of the RC initiative. These areas will receive special federal income tax treatment and other incentives such as Wage Credits, Work Opportunity Credits, Welfare to Work Credits, increased Section 179 Deductions, Commercial Revitalization Deductions and Environmental Clean-up Cost Reduction. Nationwide these incentives are worth more than 5 billion dollars in tax credits. The Governor's Rural Development is responsible for the administration of the Renewal Communities grants.

Other Special Initiatives - For Information Purposes

As previously discussed, Louisiana will continue programs and initiatives in the areas of education, vocational training, literacy, and workforce development to alleviate the conditions of poverty in the State. Examples of such activities are:

Through the Workforce Investment Act, the Louisiana Department of Labor continued development of One-stop Career Centers throughout the State. There is at least one center in each parish offering the services available in its area, ranging from large comprehensive regional service centers to career information centers with access to career development and job information with minimal staff assistance. The One-Stop system built as a partnership between local and State initiatives is designed to link local service providers into a seamless service delivery system that facilitates the growth and development of the Louisiana labor force.

The objectives of the One-Stop Center system are to ease customer access through a single point of entry to all services, to establish a unified approach to program intake, assessment, case management, job placement; to accomplish a better match of training and placements with labor market needs, to ease employer use by unifying all employer-related services so they can be accessed via one liaison person and to increase the number of businesses using public employment and training services, and to establish a unified development planning process to offer a comprehensive response to the full array of workforce development needs. Each One-Stop Center is a physical location where customers receive high quality, user friendly, employment, training and labor market information from knowledgeable staff. Each center contains a Career Resource Center which allows customers to explore job and training information at their own speed. The Job Service, WIA Title I-B, Department of Social Services (STEP), Adult Education, Vocational Technical Colleges, Vocational Rehabilitation, Elderly Affairs, and Community Action Agencies with local business advice and support are working together as a team to make services readily available to all customers. LAVOS accessibility via the Internet allow universal access to information and services throughout each community. Services are available in the areas of career exploration, career development, and job search assistance. Available equipment includes computers installed with word processing training packages and resumé preparation packages, Internet access, laser jet printers, copying machines and fax machines.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The State shall continue to encourage interagency cooperation in the development and implementation of housing and non-housing support service policy and delivery mechanisms through the regular workings of the four agencies involved in the consolidated planning process. Examples of how the State is working with other sources to address any gaps which may exist are identified as follows.

Under the FY 2006 Program, monies are being set-aside to fund water and sewer projects using the self-help technique (LaSTEP fund). These grants will reduce the cost of construction by

reducing the project to the absolute essentials and by utilizing the community's own resources (human, material, and financial). Partnerships will be formed among local and state governments, water and sewer districts, and local citizens. Based on the previously funded LaSTEP projects, it is estimated that there will be an average savings of approximately fifty percent in construction costs.

Financial gaps may exist as a difference between the amount of FY 2006 LCDBG funds available for a project and the total amount of funds needed to complete the project. These gaps are often addressed by the injection of local, private, and other state and/or federal funds.

The State will continue to promote the further development and capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop, own and sponsor affordable housing projects. The State also plans to continue its coordination with local banks, mortgage lenders, and financial institutions in the development of affordable housing and economic development projects. Selection criteria has been added to applications for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit and HOME affordable multi-family rental housing program to provide an incentive for the development of housing in areas targeted by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to benefit from the location of new facilities.

The State also recognizes that there are gaps in the service delivery system, particularly in rural areas. This is due either to the limitations of service delivery system available in these areas or the unwillingness of developers, financial institutions, local contractors, and local governments to participate in the housing assistance programs offered by the State. The State will continue to make efforts towards expansion into these non-urbanized areas by offering incentives and training to willing service providers.

COORDINATED STRATEGY

The Office of Community Development coordinates its activities with other state and federal agencies. Under the rating system for the public facilities applications, a maximum of 50 points can be assigned for project severity. The Office of Community Development works with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and the Property Insurance Association of Louisiana in the determination of the assignment of those points.

Under the housing and LaSTEP program components, it is anticipated that projects will be funded which involve partnerships with private businesses, non-profit organizations, civic organizations, volunteer groups, churches and local citizens.

Through its economic development program, the LCDBG staff expects to work in conjunction with private financing sources that include, but are not limited to, banks, savings and loans, and for-profit businesses.

Based on past experience, it can be projected that many of the projects funded during the FY

2006 program year may involve coordination with the U. S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, Louisiana Department of Economic Development, Louisiana Department of Agriculture, the Governor's Office of Rural Development, and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (Revolving Loan Fund).

The State's point systems for the rating of housing and public facilities applications under the LCDBG Program include one bonus point for those applicants which have target areas within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will conduct several workshops on a statewide basis to provide information and technical assistance to local governmental units, non-profit organizations, developers, lenders and real estate practitioners with emphasis on affordable housing programs and related issues. LHFA has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development staff (formerly Farmers Home Administration). All affordable rental housing applications utilizing HOME funds are required to submit a certification that the local offices of HUD and Rural Development were contacted concerning the construction of the proposed project. Developers must acknowledge in writing that the construction of the proposed project will not have an adverse impact on existing multifamily housing developments which have been either sponsored, subsidized, funded or insured by HUD or USDA.

The selection criteria under the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits Programs have been and will continue to be structured to address Louisiana's identified housing priorities and to provide for coordination with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, U. S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and local housing authorities. Bonus points may also be awarded to projects which are certified by associations representing the homeless, such as a regional Continuum of Care Organization that provides one or more buildings for homeless or other special needs persons within multi-building projects.

The principal State coordinating mechanism for homeless assistance services is the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for Homeless. This council was originally established in 1990 by Executive Order of Governor Buddy Roemer, and re-authorized by Governor Edwin Edwards in 1992 and by Governor Mike Foster in 1996. In March, 2004 Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco re-authorized the Council by Executive Order Number KBB 2004-2. Pages 7 and 8 of this document provide a summary of the duties and makeup of the membership of the Council.

Governor Blanco's resolution requires that the chair of the Council be appointed by the governor from the membership of the Council. All other officers are to be elected by the membership of the Council.

The State Emergency Shelter Grants Program includes in its selection criteria "coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources " and "the extent to which

the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

The HIV/AIDS Program coordinates many of the HIV-related service delivery programs, grants and contracts throughout the State in order to coordinate service delivery to eligible individuals throughout Louisiana. This includes the management of the annual HOPWA allocation; the annual Ryan White CARE Act Title II base award, which funds the administration of the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), the Health Insurance Continuation Program, Home Based Care/Hospice services, the Co-payment and Deductible Assistance Program (CDAP), supportive social services provided to low income HIV- infected individuals at the regional level, (such as transportation, food vouchers or baskets, oral health care, etc.), as well as the provision of legal services and primary medical care; the oversight of the eight HIV CARE Consortia; collaboration with the New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council and the Mayor’s Department of Health Policy and AIDS Funding; providers of Ryan White CARE Act Title III, IV and V services; coordination of primary medical care and medications with the ambulatory care sites at each of the regional public medical centers; and communication with other State offices, including the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Addictive Disorders, the Office of Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, other key programs within the Office of Public Health, Louisiana Medicaid and the Louisiana Children’s Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP).

PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENT INITIATIVES

The State of Louisiana does not have a State agency which administers public housing funds.

Public housing authorities throughout the State are on the compiled mailing list maintained by the State agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. The public housing authorities are notified of the comment periods and public hearings held for the purpose of receiving comments on the housing and community development needs of the State, on the proposed consolidated plans and annual action plans, and consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports.

All of the housing policies of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency as reflected in the State Qualified Allocation Plan for low income housing tax credits and the allocation of HOME Funds in non-entitlement communities are adopted, as established by its board of commissioners, following a public notice of a public hearing to discuss these policy and funding initiatives. Public housing authorities throughout the State are specifically invited to attend these public hearings and to provide specific input. The Board of Commissioners of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) has a representative of the public housing authorities as a member who has always mediated information and partnership initiatives with the public housing authorities throughout the State. Initiatives implemented by LHFA include:

- * The \$300,000 limitation of tax credits per project has been increased to \$400,000 in connection with projects sponsored by public housing authorities receiving HOPE VI funds.

- * A special sub-pool of tax credits amounting to 3.5 percent of the total amount allocated to each Congressional District has been established to allocate low income housing tax credits to housing developments sponsored or developed by public housing authorities. Each of the State's seven congressional districts is allocated fourteen percent of the State's credit ceiling.
- * All market studies for new construction submitted by Qualified Housing Consultants must contain a certification as to the status of the local public housing agency's waiting list of eligible tenants who may occupy the low income units of a low-income housing development funded with Agency resources and must further certify that percentage of vacancies in the habitable units of the public housing authority.
- * Bonus points are awarded to developers of low income housing seeking resources from the Agency if the developer submits an executed referral agreement with the local public housing authority pursuant to which the developer agrees to rent low income units to households at the top of the public housing authority waiting list.

TROUBLED PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Based on information provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the following ten public housing authorities in nonentitlement areas of the State are identified as "troubled": Caldwell Parish, Colfax, Crowley, East Hodge, Ferriday, Haynesville, Logansport, Morgan City, Parks, and St. John the Baptist Parish. All of these agencies have submitted a memorandum of agreement to HUD.

CERTIFICATIONS OF CONSISTENCY

As in the past, the State will continue to review applications for HUD funds which are submitted by non-profit organizations, public housing agencies, et cetera, and which require a Certification of Consistency with the State's Consolidated Plan.

In accordance with federal regulations, all public housing agency plans in non-entitlement areas must include a certification signed by the appropriate state official stating that the PHA plan is consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan; those plans must also include a description of the manner in which the applicable plan contents are consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan. As per a memorandum from the State's Office of Community Development dated August 4, 2005, the State reminded all of the public housing agencies and Section 8 agencies in non-entitlement areas of the review procedure that has been established for those agencies to receive the necessary certification of consistency.

MONITORING

Program evaluation and monitoring is the mechanism by which the State of Louisiana provides administrative oversight to recipients of HUD funds. The compliance standards required for the specific HUD program, as well as the standards required by other applicable federal and state requirements, have been adopted by the four State agencies administering the HUD funds. Staff in the four state agencies are charged with the responsibility of assuring that all recipients of funding carry out their program activities in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. In carrying out this responsibility, program staff will strive to identify problems early in program implementation, isolate the causes, and assist in corrective measures. These monitoring activities will be conducted in a positive, assistance-oriented manner, and when feasible, deficiencies will be corrected on-site through technical assistance. Program monitoring and evaluation primarily consists of three functions: education, ongoing evaluation and technical assistance, and on-site assistance.

The Office of Community Development will conduct a workshop for its newly funded grantees during the FY 2006 program year. The main thrust of this workshop will be to provide guidance to the local governing bodies and their architects or engineers and administrative consultants regarding their responsibilities during program implementation. A very detailed handbook and other program specific manuals and handouts will be provided to the attendees for their use on the local level. As has been done in past years, the Office of Community Development may conduct one or more technical assistance workshops during the FY 2006 program year. The need for and topics for those potential workshops are yet to be determined.

Routine in-house evaluation and assistance are the primary means of tracking grantee performance/compliance on a day to day basis, determining the need for technical assistance, obtaining data as part of planning the on-site visits, and determining the need for exception site visits. Mechanisms used by the LCDBG staff for in-house evaluation and assistance include, budget reconciliations, requests for program amendments, citizen complaints, tickler and exception reports generated by the computer, requests for payments, contract including the time schedule of activities to be accomplished, audits, et cetera.

The Office of Community Development will conduct on-site monitoring of its local LCDBG programs during the FY 2006 program year. On-site monitoring includes reviews of grantee performance and compliance as well as the provision of technical assistance to facilitate the correction of any problems identified. At least one on-site visit is conducted for each grant; those visits are generally scheduled once the overall program expenditures reach fifty percent. In addition to those regularly scheduled visits, exception visits are conducted when necessary to provide technical assistance for the purpose of dealing with specific problems that might arise.

The Compliance Division of Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will actively monitor all HOME properties. When monitoring, the staff ensures that owners/property managers are: complying with occupancy and rent restrictions applicable to the HOME program; maintaining the physical condition of the units in accordance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS); maintaining appropriate project records, tenant certifications, and documentation; taking required corrective action; and remaining informed about HOME program changes.

In accordance with 24 CFR Part 92.504 Final Rule, site inspections of HOME-assisted properties will be scheduled. The Compliance Division will give advance notification of the site visit to the owner to allow for scheduling conflicts, tenant notifications or other unforeseen delays. At least twenty percent of all HOME-assisted units in a property will be reviewed. The HOME-assisted units must meet HUD's definition of Housing Quality Standards to assure safe, decent and sanitary conditions. If the Compliance Division observes deficiencies, owners must rectify them within appropriate time frames. The Compliance Division will resolve of any problems arising from the inspection.

At the option of the Compliance Division, an audit of the tenant files will be conducted on-site or a desk review will be performed in the office. This review ensures that record keeping requirements regarding leasing, rent and income limits and all other factors regarding tenant eligibility are satisfied.

The HOME program regulations require all participating jurisdictions to use Section 8 program income definitions. To be eligible for assistance under the HOME program, ninety percent of the households must have incomes at or below sixty percent of the median income as adjusted by household size at the time of initial move-in. The remaining ten percent may have incomes that do not exceed eighty percent of the area median income. The Compliance Division monitors this requirement and in the event there is a discrepancy, correction must be made and documented.

The Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services has instituted comprehensive procedures to monitor compliance with program rules by recipient local governments and nonprofit subgrantees under the State Emergency Shelter Grants Program. As part of the initial application review process, specific components of project proposals are evaluated with respect to compliance with program rules. This assessment influences the selection of project proposals to be funded and the amounts of grant funds awarded to individual projects. As necessary and appropriate in the negotiation and development of grant agreements by the State, local governments and/or project sponsors are instructed to revise proposals and budgets to eliminate ineligible activities and/or to align proposed activities more strictly in conformance with ESGP and HUD regulations. As prescribed by program rules, the State assumes HUD's role with respect to oversight of compliance with environmental statutes and authorities, and issues the release of funds only after the requisite environmental clearance is completed and submitted by ESGP recipients/local governments. State fiscal procedures require that payment requests be submitted on DSS supplied forms which identify the costs claimed by ESGP eligible category and describe the sources and amounts of matching funds. A process for budget revisions requires that recipients submit requested revisions in writing for approval by the State when revisions involved new line items or transfer of funds between ESGP categories. Standard contractual provisions require that

grantee local governments submit copies of their audit reports to DSS. Audit review staff of DSS reviews local governments' audit reports for findings relative to programs administered by DSS and follow up is implemented on appropriate measures to resolve audit findings.

On-site monitoring of recipient local governments under the State ESG Program shall be performed annually by the Office of Community Services' Contracts and Eligibility Section. Monitoring issues shall include all relevant statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to ESGP compliance as set forth in Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 11371 -11378, Title 24 Part 576 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), HUD Handbook 7300.00, Monitoring Guidance for HUD Field Offices and Grantees under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program and HUD environmental review regulations in 24 CFR part 58. Major areas of program compliance which shall be covered during the on-site monitoring evaluations include: client eligibility, separation of church/state compliance, financial management, procurement, environmental clearance requirements, civil rights compliance, drugfree workplace compliance, confidentiality issues, involvement of homeless persons in project, formal process for termination of assistance, record keeping and performance reporting.

The State of Louisiana, Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program provides administrative oversight to the recipients of the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) grant. Under the grant agreement with HUD the State of Louisiana agrees to ensure that each project sponsor will:

- (1) operate the program in accordance with the requirements of the applicable HUD regulations;
- (2) conduct an ongoing assessment of the housing assistance and supportive services required by the participants in the program;
- (3) assure the adequate provision of supportive services to the participants in the program; and
- (4) comply with other terms and conditions, including record keeping and reports (which must include racial and ethnic data on participants) for program monitoring and evaluation purposes of carrying out the program in an effective manner.

The State of Louisiana further agrees that it will perform any required environmental review pursuant to HUD regulations 24 CFR Part 50 (as amended by the regulations) for each property to be acquired, rehabilitated, converted, leased, repaired or constructed with HOPWA grant funds; that it would carry mitigating measures required by HUD or select an alternate eligible property; and that it would not acquire, rehabilitate, lease, repair, or construct property, or commit property, until it has received notice that the environmental review was complete. Then, and only then, could a project sponsor proceed to commit or expend the HOPWA grant.

Overall, the purpose of contract monitoring is to assure that the terms and conditions of the national Affordable Housing Act of 1990 are fully implemented by the HIV/AIDS Program and the

HOPWA project sponsors. The HIV/AIDS Program is interested in the ability of project sponsors to comply with these requirements, and has developed a contract monitoring process that closely reviews both the fiscal and programmatic activities of the program sponsor. In the event of non-compliance, there are opportunities for the provision of technical assistance and remediation in order to facilitate greater compliance where needed. All HOPWA project sponsors will be monitored for compliance with the aforementioned requirements at least once during the program year. The HOPWA contract monitoring process includes the submission of monthly invoices with accompanying Agency Monthly Reports, annual site visits and the provision of data elements required for the HOPWA Annual Progress Report.

All clients receiving services must have client files (charts) documenting those services, the coordination with local resources and the resulting outcomes. Because HOPWA requires additional reporting and a further break out of services, the documentation in the case files will be monitored closely. Verification of invoices as they correspond to actual service delivery will also be monitored. Compliance with applicable terms of the Federal Register, the HOPWA Program Manual, the HOPWA contract between the agency and the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program and any other subsequent contracts will also be reviewed by the Case Management/Housing Coordinator, with oversight from the Services Manager, the Business Manager and the Administrative Director. Areas of non-compliance and partial compliance will be noted and corrected through on-going monitoring and a time-limited action plan and follow up process.

Monthly services reports that include details regarding the use of funds, the number of persons served by the activity, the number of service units provided and client level demographic data will be submitted as noted in the HOPWA contract and HOPWA Program Manual. This information, and any additional requested information, will then be provided to HUD in the Annual Progress Report.

ACTION PLAN: ONE YEAR USE OF FUNDS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

I. Program Goals and Objectives

The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program, as its primary objective, provides grants to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Consistent with this objective, not less than seventy percent of the aggregate of fund expenditures shall be for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons.

Each activity funded must meet one of the following three national objectives:

- A. Principal benefit (at least fifty-one percent) to low/moderate income persons.
- B. Elimination or prevention of slums and blight. In order to justify that the proposed activity meets this objective, the following must be met. An area must be delineated by the grantee which:
 - 1. meets the definition of slums and blight as defined in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8 (See Appendix 2); and
 - 2. contains a substantial number of deteriorating or dilapidated buildings or public improvements throughout the area delineated.

The grantee must describe in the application the area boundaries and the conditions of the area at the time of its designation and how the proposed activity will eliminate the conditions which qualify the area as slums/blight. If an applicant plans to request funds for an activity claiming that the activity addresses the slums/blight objective, the State's Office of Community Development must be contacted for the specific requirements for this determination/qualification prior to application submittal.

- C. Meeting other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

To accomplish these national objectives, the State has established the following goals:

- A. strengthen community economic development through the creation/retention of jobs, stimulation of private investment, and community revitalization, principally for low and moderate income persons,

B. benefit low and moderate income persons,

C. eliminate or aid in the prevention of slums or blight, or

D. provide for other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

II. General

A. Application Process. This statement sets forth the policies and procedures for the distribution of LCDBG funds. Grants will be awarded to eligible applicants for eligible activities based on a competitive selection process to the extent that funds are available.

The State's Office of Community Development shall establish deadlines for submitting applications and notify all eligible applicants through a direct mailing. The housing and public facilities applications which meet threshold criteria for FY 2006 will be rated and ranked and funded to the extent that FY 2006 LCDBG monies are available. The housing and public facilities applications which are not funded under the FY 2006 program year and which meet threshold criteria for FY 2007 will be rated and ranked and funded to the extent that monies are available under the FY 2007 program year. Only one application for housing or public facilities can be submitted for FY 2006 funds (with the exception noted under II.G.); that same application will be considered for FY 2007 funds. No new applications for housing and public facilities will be accepted under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Economic development applications, and disaster recovery applications requesting FY 2006 LCDBG funds will be accepted on a continual basis within the time frames designated by the State's Office of Community Development.

B. Eligible Applicants. Eligible applicants are units of general local government, that is, municipalities and parishes, excluding the following areas: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux. Each eligible applicant may only submit an application(s) on its own behalf.

In general and in most instances, the applicant for a particular project will be determined by (will be synonymous with) the location of the potential beneficiaries of that project. There may be instances, however, in which the potential beneficiaries reside within the jurisdiction of more than one local governing body. In those circumstances, the following specific rules will apply.

1. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in two or more units of general local government and more than fifty-one percent of those beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the appropriate applicant will usually be the unit of government in which more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries reside; two circumstances where an exception to this rule may apply are discussed as follows.

There may be instances whereby a local governing body owns a utility system but the majority of the users reside outside of the local governing body's jurisdiction. There may also be instances whereby a municipality wishes to extend its utility system to an adjacent, unincorporated neighborhood or street; this type of instance will require annexation of the unincorporated area prior to the closeout of the grant. In both of these instances, the local governing body which owns the utility system will be required to meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development to determine who the appropriate applicant will be.

Only the applicant, not the other unit(s) of government involved, for this type of project will have to meet the threshold criteria to be eligible for funding. The applicant will have to enter into a cooperation agreement with the other unit(s) of government involved; a copy of the cooperation agreement must be included in the application.

There may be other circumstances similar to the ones described but not specifically defined herein; in those instances, the local governing body proposing the project must also meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development for the purpose of determining the appropriate applicant.

2. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in more than one unit of general local government and no more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the Office of Community Development will consider this as a joint or multi-jurisdictional application.

All joint applications will require a meeting with the State's Office of Community Development within the Division of Administration prior to submitting the application. The purpose of that meeting will be to determine the appropriate applicant and to explain all of the steps that must be taken by all units of local government involved in the application. All local governing bodies involved in a joint application must be eligible according to the threshold criteria. The designated applicant (one unit of government) will apply for the grant and act as the representative for the other participating units. Although each jurisdiction will have to make the required certifications, the designated applicant will be responsible for ensuring that the approved activities will be carried out in accordance with all applicable state and federal requirements. To meet the citizen participation requirements for a joint or multi-jurisdictional application, each unit of government involved will have to hold the public hearings and publish the notices required for an application. The application will also have to contain individual sets of assurances signed by each local governing body involved. The designated applicant will also have to enter into a legally binding cooperation agreement with each local governing body stating that all appropriate requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, will be complied with; those specific requirements will be discussed during the pre-application meeting with the State's Office of Community Development. A copy of the cooperation agreement must be included in the application. Each local governing body which is a part of a joint application but is not the designated applicant may submit an application on its own behalf.

C. Eligible Activities. An activity may be assisted in whole or in part with LCDBG funds if the activity is defined as eligible under Section 105(a) of Title I of the Housing and Community

Development Act of 1974, as amended, and as provided in Appendix ?. While there are many activities eligible for CDBG funds, the federal regulations allow states to determine which of those activities are priorities and to allocate funds for those priorities only. For application purposes, eligible activities are grouped into the program areas of housing, public facilities, economic development, and disaster recovery projects.

D. Types of Grants. The Office of Community Development will only accept applications for single purpose grants under the housing, public facilities, and economic development programs. Multi-purpose applications may be submitted under the disaster recovery category of funds. A single purpose grant for housing and public facilities provides funds for one primary need (potable water, water for fire protection, sewer, streets, community centers, or housing, et cetera) consisting of an activity which may be supported by auxiliary activities. Single purpose economic development applications are for one project, consisting of one or more activities. Examples of auxiliary activities are drainage improvements undertaken in conjunction with street improvements, the acquisition of land upon which a wastewater treatment plant will be constructed, and the installation of service connections for a new water system. While a housing grant may involve both housing rehabilitation and replacement housing which are two activities, it is still considered as a single purpose application because those are merely two mechanisms for addressing the need of housing improvements. An application for water system improvements which requests monies equally to upgrade the water treatment plant (potable water improvements) and to upgrade its water system for fire protection purposes would be considered as a multi-purpose application since the two major activities are not in support of each other and therefore do not address one need; in this example, each activity stands alone. If, however, an application requests funds for a water well which would dually provide additional potable water and additional water for fire fighting purposes, a primary need must be identified so that the application will be considered as a single-purpose application. The Office of Community Development will make the final determination as to the classification of the application.

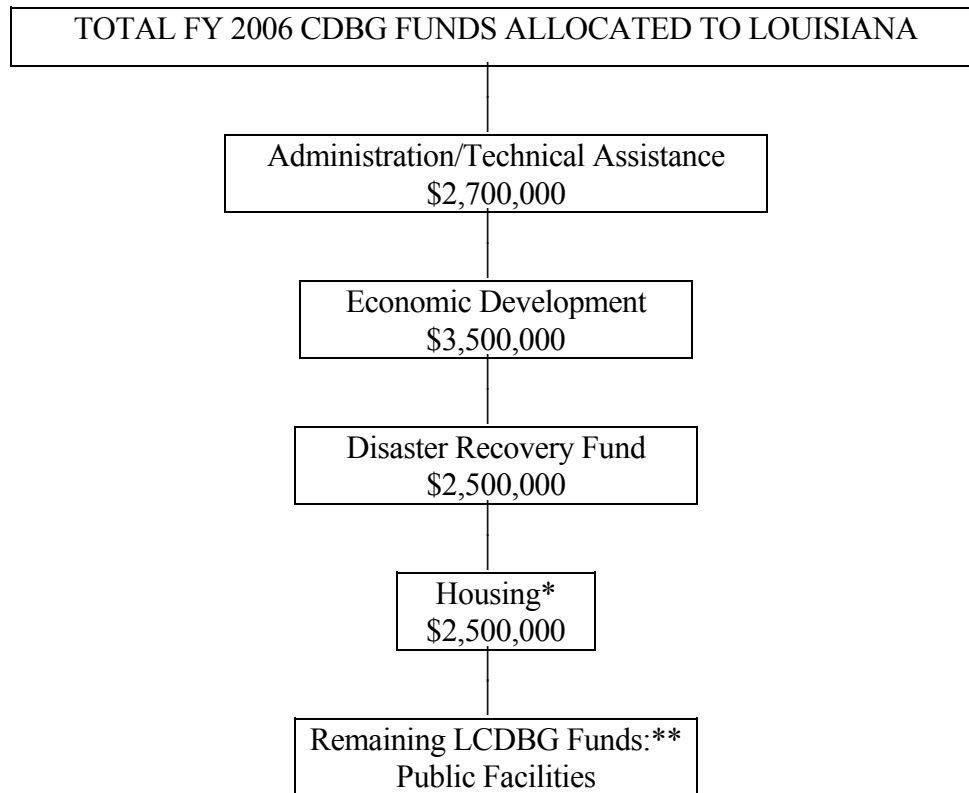
E. Distribution of Funds. \$29,334,827 in federal funds will be available for the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. Using this amount, Figure 3 shows how the total funds will be allocated among the various program categories.

Of the total CDBG funds allocated to the State, \$2,700,000 will be used by the Office of Community Development to administer the program and to provide technical assistance.

Since the creation and retention of permanent jobs is critical to the economy of the State of Louisiana, \$3,500,000 will be allocated specifically for economic development type projects. The use of un-utilized/un-obligated economic development funds is discussed later in this section.

In addition, \$2,500,000 will be set aside for the Disaster Recovery Fund, and \$2,500,000 will be set aside for housing projects (of which \$100,000 of those funds will be reserved for a pilot physical accessibility program). Any of the housing monies which are not utilized/obligated will be transferred to either the public facilities category or the disaster recovery program category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary.

FIGURE 3



*Of the total amount allocated for housing projects, \$100,000 will be set aside for one housing physical accessibility project. The balance will be used to fund other housing activities such as rehabilitation, reconstruction, and demolition.

* *Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$1.6 million will be set aside for multi-purpose community centers. The balance of the public facilities monies will be divided among subcategories. The percentage distribution among the public facilities program subcategories will be based upon the number/ percentage of applications received and amount requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. Half of the funds will be distributed based on the percentage of applications received in each subcategory and half on the basis of amount of funds requested in each subcategory. Subcategories will be established under public facilities based upon the program priorities (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or new sewer systems involving treatment, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or rehabilitation of existing sewer systems involving treatment, or treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects. Public facilities funds can also be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary.

Public facilities applications will be funded with the remaining LCDBG funds. Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$1.6 million will be set-aside for multi-purpose community centers. If it is determined that none of the applicants for multi-purpose community centers meet threshold requirements or none of the applications meet the program requirements, the funds set-aside for multi-purpose community centers will be transferred for use in the public facilities program category or in the disaster recovery program category for the current program year, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional funds, if the State deems it necessary. The balance of the public facilities fund will be divided among subcategories; the exact distribution of these funds will be based upon the percentage of applications received and amount of funds requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. Half of the money will be allocated based on the number of applications received in each subcategory and half based on the amount of funds requested in each subcategory. Public facilities funds can also be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary.

The subcategories for public facilities will involve the following program priorities: (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or new sewer systems involving collection and treatment, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines and/or rehabilitation of existing sewer systems involving collection and treatment, or sewer treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects. The FY 2007 public facilities monies will be distributed among the public facilities subcategories based upon the distribution percentages and methods established under the FY 2006 program. Any monies remaining in the set-aside for physical accessibility and multi-purpose community centers will be distributed to the public facilities program category or to the disaster recovery program category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary.

Five months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, the status of the monies originally allocated for economic development will be evaluated. At that time, any monies in excess of half of the original allocation which have not yet been applied for under the economic development category will then be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to fund additional projects in accordance with the ranking system, or will be transferred to the disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. Ten months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, all monies not yet applied for which remain in the original allocation for economic development will be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to continue to fund the highest ranked project(s) not already funded, or will be transferred to the disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. If a determination is made that a particular application that has been submitted for economic development funds will not be funded, the funds reserved for that application will be immediately transferred to the current program year's public facilities category or disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. Should the situation arise, at any time, whereby a fundable application

for economic development is received and insufficient funds are available, recaptured funds that have not already been allocated amongst other funding categories or monies from the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund can be used to fund the project. Any amount taken from the Revolving Loan Fund for economic development infrastructure assistance during one program year will be reimbursed at the beginning of the forthcoming program year; such reimbursement will be taken from the forthcoming program year's economic development allocation. The monies awarded for economic development infrastructure projects for the program year cannot exceed the amount originally allocated for that program year. Monies from the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund may also be transferred to the disaster recovery category as deemed necessary by the State.

F. Size of Grants

1. Ceilings. The State has established a funding ceiling of \$600,000 for housing grants, \$800,000 for sewer treatment grants, \$600,000 for new sewer grants, \$500,000 for sewer rehabilitation grants, \$800,000 for potable water grants, \$500,000 for water for fire protection grants, \$500,000 for street grants, and \$800,000 for multi-purpose community center grants. For street grants, a minimum of \$150,000 and a maximum of \$500,000 may be requested. A distinct ceiling amount for Disaster Recovery grants has not been established, however, the Office of Community Development will determine the reasonableness of the amount requested for each application submitted on a case by case basis. The State has established different and distinct funding ceilings for economic development projects involving the creation of a new business and for economic development projects involving the expansion of an existing business. If the project is requesting funds for the creation of a new business, no more than \$639,000 may be requested for a loan to the business, a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements, or a combination of the two. If the project is requesting funds for the expansion of an existing business, no more than \$1,039,000 may be requested as a grant for infrastructure to the local governing body for most projects. In the case of a very large project with substantial private investment that is locating in a census designated area with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater, up to one-half of the economic development allocation may be used for infrastructure provided that other funding criteria are met. There is no specific funding ceiling for the loan portion of a project whether alone or in combination with an infrastructure request. The State reserves the right to exercise its discretion in imposing a funding ceiling available per project. Requests for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements (including parking lots) by the local governing body as a grant has a ceiling of \$1,039,000. If these three items are included in a loan request, they are subject to the same loan restrictions listed above.

Within the ceiling amounts and at the discretion of the Office of Community Development, applicants may request funds for the reimbursement of pre-agreement costs (application preparation fees). In order to be eligible for the pre-agreement costs, the following requirements must be met: (1) the application must be funded under the FY 2006 – FY 2007 LCDBG Program years, (2) the LCDBG procurement procedures must have been followed in the procurement of engineering and/or administrative consulting firms, (3) the application preparation tasks and corresponding costs must be identified in a written contract between the firms and the local governing body and (4) the application components (engineering and/or administrative consulting)

must have been properly and adequately packaged as determined by the Office of Community Development. Only those local governing bodies which receive grant awards will be eligible for pre-agreement costs. The Office of Community Development has the option of reducing the reimbursable amount requested for pre-agreement costs on funded applications. The amount of the reduction will be determined by the component(s) of the application which is/are deemed inadequate. This reduction may be assessed to applications which are funded and which are also subject to the penalty procedure described in Section III. E. 2. The specific requirements which must be followed will be identified in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG Application Packages for housing and public facilities, and in the FY 2006 Application Packages for disaster recovery, and economic development. The pre-agreement costs which can be reimbursed with LCDBG funds depend on the type of project funded:

(a) Housing (including physical accessibility) applications - a maximum of \$2,500 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$1,000 will be allowed for the packaging of the application and a maximum of \$1,500 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant conducts/performs the survey. A minimum of one on-site visit to the target area will be required of the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs.

(b) Public facilities (not including community centers) and disaster recovery applications - a maximum of \$3,700 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$1,500 will be allowed for engineering services; such services may include the preparation of applicable portions of the project description, the cost estimate, the project severity attachment when applicable, pre-application conferences, et cetera. A maximum of \$2,200 will be allowed for administrative consulting fees; a maximum of \$1,400 will be allowed for the preparation of all non-engineering forms and the overall packaging of the application and a maximum of \$800 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant conducts/performs the survey. A minimum of one on-site visit will be required of the engineer/architect and the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs. No pre-agreement costs for surveying will be reimbursed when census data rather than a household survey is utilized.

(c) Economic development applications - a maximum of \$4,000 will be allowed. Due to the individual and unique circumstances surrounding each economic development application, prescribed amounts are not made for administrative consulting and engineering services; the breakdown of those fees will be negotiated among the local governing body, the administrative consulting firm, and the engineering firm.

Within the ceiling amounts the State also allows applicants to request funds for administrative costs with the following limitations. Each local governing body will be allowed a maximum of \$35,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on public facilities, housing, and economic development projects. In addition to the \$35,000, local governing bodies administering housing projects will be allowed an additional \$3,200 for construction administration for each housing unit rehabilitated/reconstructed. (The monies allowed for construction administration must be budgeted in the line item entitled "rehabilitation loans and grants."). If spot rehabilitation is accomplished under a housing project, an additional \$1,000 will be allowed for construction administration for each housing unit treated. For housing physical accessibility projects, a maximum

of \$20,000 will be allowed for administrative costs, with an additional \$1,000 allowed for construction administration for each housing unit treated. The local governing body will be allowed up to a maximum of \$30,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on disaster recovery projects.

If the local governing body has another open or ongoing LCDBG program (one that has not been issued a conditional or final closeout) or if the disaster recovery project is approved as an emergency project, the maximum amount allowed for administrative costs will be reduced. In all instances, the local governing body may (but is not required) to retain up to five percent of the funds allowed for program administration to cover its costs of administering the LCDBG Program; such costs on the local governmental level include but are not limited to audit fees, advertising and publication fees, staff time, workshop expenses, etc. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for administrative costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Engineering and architectural fees may also be requested within the ceiling amounts; the funds allowed by the State will not exceed those established by the Office of Community Development. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to make adjustments to those ranges when deemed necessary. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for engineering costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. An adjustment (reduction) to the amount allowed for basic engineering fees will also be made in those instances where the project plans and specifications were prepared prior to the grant award.

2. Individual Grant Amounts. Grants will be provided in amounts commensurate with the applicant's program. In determining appropriate grant amounts for each application, the State shall consider an applicant's need, proposed activities, and ability to carry out the proposed program.

G. Restrictions on Applying for Grants

1. With the exception of municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000, each eligible applicant can apply for one housing or public facilities grant (including multi-purpose community centers) under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program; those applications not funded under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program will be considered for funding under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. Those municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and those parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 can submit a maximum of two single purpose applications for housing or public facilities with a combined maximum request of \$1.6 million; the individual amounts requested per application can not exceed the funding ceiling amount for that particular type of application as identified in Section II.F.1. (Refer to the additional stipulations in Section II.G.2.) According to 2000 census information obtained from the Louisiana Census Data Center as provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, those municipalities and unincorporated parishes with populations in excess of 25,000 include: Acadia Parish, Ascension Parish, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Iberia Parish, Lafourche Parish, Livingston Parish, City of New Iberia, Ouachita Parish, Plaquemines Parish, Rapides Parish, St. Bernard Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Martin Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, Vermilion Parish, Vernon Parish, and Washington Parish.

Any eligible applicant may apply for an economic development project, housing physical accessibility grant, or disaster recovery grant under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program, including those applicants previously funded under the housing or public facilities components of the FY 2006 LCDBG program. Generally, the number of disaster recovery grants which an eligible applicant may receive during any program year is limited to one. Generally, parishes may be funded for one project every program year; however, the utility system (or public service) for which it receives disaster recovery funds can only be funded every other program year. The State reserves the right to waive this requirement on a case by case basis, as it deems necessary.

2. Capacity and performance: threshold considerations for grant approval. No grant will be made to an applicant that lacks the capacity to undertake the proposed program. In addition, applicants which have previously participated in the Community Development Block Grant Program must have performed adequately.

Performance and capacity determinations for FY 2006 (housing and public facilities applications) will be made as of the deadline date for the submittal of the housing and public facilities applications (February 1, 2006). Performance and capacity determinations for FY 2007 (housing and public facilities applications) will be made on December 15, 2006.

In order to be eligible for a housing or public facilities grant award under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program, the following thresholds must have been met:

(a) Units of general local government will not be eligible to receive funding unless past LCDBG programs (FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004 and FY 2005) awarded by the State have been conditionally closed-out with the following exceptions.

For the following previously funded recipients, the State will, at its own discretion on a case-by-case basis, make a determination on the recipient's performance. If the State makes the determination that the recipient has performed adequately, the State may deem that recipient also eligible for FY 2006 funding. If, however, the recipients have an LCDBG program funded under another program category, that grant must meet the threshold requirements in order for the recipient to be eligible for other funding.

Economic development - FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 Programs
Demonstrated needs – FY 2005 Program
Disaster recovery - FY 2005 Program
LaSTEP - FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 Programs
Technology - FY 2000 and FY 2002 Programs

The following stipulations in this paragraph relate to those parishes with an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 and cities with a population of more than 25,000 (identified in Section II. G.1.) which may be applying for funds under the FY 2006 LCDBG program year. If any of these local governing bodies have no open or ongoing housing or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2006 LCDBG program, the local governing body will be eligible to receive two grants under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program. If any of these local governing

bodies have one housing or public facilities grant awarded prior to the FY 2006 LCDBG program year which has not been conditionally closed-out, the local governing body will only be eligible to receive one grant under the FY 2006 LCDBG Program; if both applications are in a funding position under the FY 2006 program, then the local governing body may choose which application will be funded. If any of these local governing bodies have two open or ongoing housing and/or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2006 LCDBG program year, the local governing body will not be eligible for any grants under the FY 2006 LCDBG program year.

(b) Audit and monitoring findings made by the State or HUD have been cleared.

(c) All required reports, documents, and/or requested data have been submitted within the timeframes established by the State.

(d) Any funds due to HUD or the State have been repaid or a satisfactory arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current.

(e) The unit of general local government cannot be on the list of sanctioned communities which is maintained by the Office of Community Development.

In order to be eligible for a housing or public facilities grant award under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program, the following thresholds must have been met:

(a) Units of general local government will not be eligible to receive funding unless past LCDBG programs (FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006) awarded by the State have been conditionally closed-out with the following exceptions.

For the following previously funded recipients, the State will, at its own discretion on a case-by-case basis, make a determination on the recipient's performance. If the State makes the determination that the recipient has performed adequately, the State may deem that recipient also eligible for FY 2007 funding. If, however, the recipients have an LCDBG program funded under another program category, that grant must meet the threshold requirements in order for the recipient to be eligible for other funding.

Economic development - FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006 Programs

Disaster recovery – FY 2005 and FY 2006 Programs

LaSTEP - FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 Programs

Technology - FY 2000 and FY 2002 Programs

The following stipulations in this paragraph relate to those parishes with an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 and cities with a population of more than 25,000 (identified in Section II. G.1.) which may be applying for funds under the FY 2007 LCDBG program year. If any of these local governing bodies have no open or ongoing housing or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program, the local governing body will be eligible to receive two grants under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program. If any of these local governing bodies have one housing or public facilities grant awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program

year which has not been conditionally closed-out, the local governing body will only be eligible to receive one grant under the FY 2007 LCDBG Program; if both applications are in a funding position under the FY 2007 program, then the local governing body may choose which application will be funded. If any of these local governing bodies have two open or ongoing housing and/or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2007 LCDBG program year, the local governing body will not be eligible for any grants under the FY 2007 LCDBG program year.

(b) Audit and monitoring findings made by the State or HUD have been cleared.

(c) All required reports, documents, and/or requested data have been submitted within the timeframes established by the State.

(d) Any funds due to HUD or the State have been repaid or a satisfactory arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current.

(e) The unit of general local government cannot be on the list of sanctioned communities which is maintained by the Office of Community Development.

For the FY 2006 program year, only those housing and public facilities applications which are submitted by grantees who meet the threshold requirements will be rated and ranked. For the FY 2007 program year, the eligibility status of the housing and public facilities applicants will be re-evaluated; at that time any additional applications that are determined to be eligible for FY 2007 funding will be rated and ranked. If an applicant does not meet the threshold requirements for either program year, its application will not be rated.

The State may announce some FY 2006 and FY 2007 housing and public facilities awards and issue “authorizations to incur costs” for those awards prior to the beginning of the FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Program years. Those issuances will be contingent upon the State’s receipt of FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG funds from HUD.

The State is not responsible for notifying applicants as to their performance status.

The capacity and performance thresholds do not apply to applicants for economic development, disaster recovery, and housing physical accessibility funds with the exception that no award will be made to a previous recipient who owes money to the State unless an arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current or to a local governing body on the sanction list.

H. Definitions. For the purpose of the LCDBG Program or as used in the regulations, the following terms are defined as:

Auxiliary Activity - a minor activity which directly supports a major activity in one program area (housing, public facilities, economic development, and disaster recovery,). Note: The State will make the final determination of the validity (soundness) of such auxiliary activities in line with the program intent and funding levels and delete if deemed appropriate.

Division - refers to the Division of Administration, Office of Community Development, which is the administering agency for the LCDBG Program for the State.

Extremely Low Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed thirty percent of the area median income; to avoid inconsistencies with other income limits, it is defined as sixty percent of the four person family low-income limit, adjusted for family size.

Low/Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low income or housing costs. The area involved has been determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to be the same area as determined for purposes of assistance under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. This term encompasses moderate, low, and extremely low income persons.

Low Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose income exceeds thirty percent but does not exceed fifty percent of the median income of the area involved, as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose income exceeds fifty percent but does not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved, as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

Poverty Persons - include those families and individuals who are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index which reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The income figures used for the poverty thresholds are based solely on money income and do not reflect non-cash benefit such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. This is the definition established by the U. S. Department of Commerce for census purposes.

State - refers to the State of Louisiana or the Office of Community Development within the State's Division of Administration which administers the LCDBG Program.

Slums and Blight - as defined as in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8. (See Appendix 2.)

Unit of General Local Government - any municipal or parish government of the State of Louisiana.

III. Method of Selecting Grantees

The State has established selection and rating systems which identify the criteria used in selecting grantees.

A. Data

1. Low/Moderate Income. In order to determine the benefit to low/moderate income persons for a public facilities or disaster recovery project, the applicant must utilize census data (if available) and/or conduct a local survey. A local survey must be conducted for housing rehabilitation activities and must involve one hundred percent of the total housing units within the target area. For housing physical accessibility projects, the beneficiaries must meet the national objective of low/moderate income benefit which will be verified by a household survey of each unit designated for work. Community centers that are not designed to benefit a target area or entire community but rather for specific low and moderate income groups of people, (such as elderly), will report low and moderate beneficiaries based on the limited clientele method of reporting.

(a) Census Data. If census data is available for the project area, its low/moderate income data must be utilized for public facilities and disaster recovery projects. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has provided the low/moderate income data based on the 2000 Census on its website. The census data can also be obtained from the LCDBG staff in the Office of Community Development in a simpler format. That information is available on a community-wide basis as well as for census tracts, block groups, and logical record numbered areas. The applicant must obtain this information prior to the submittal of the application.

(b) Local Survey. When a project area does not coincide with census tracts, block groups, or logical record numbered areas, an applicant must conduct a local survey or combine census data with a local survey. For instance, if a project area encompasses an entire logical record numbered area, but is larger than the logical record numbered area, (however does not encompass an entire block group), the applicant would utilize the census data for the logical record numbered area, and conduct a survey of the additional areas which are outside of the logical record numbered area and combine the data. The survey sheet in the appropriate application package (for the type of project for which funds are requested) must be used. Survey data must also be tabulated and submitted on the forms provided in the appropriate application package; survey data submitted on forms other than those provided in the appropriate application packages will not be accepted. Local surveys must identify the number and composition of low/moderate income persons as well as the number and composition of moderate, low and extremely low income persons.

When a survey is required, local surveys which were conducted for the FY 2004 – FY 2005 funding cycle may be used for no more than two funding cycles for certain public facilities applications (potable water, water for fire protection, wastewater, and multi-purpose community centers) if the following two requirements are met. 1) Surveys originally conducted for the FY 2004 and FY 2005 program years (for the current target area or portion thereof) must have included information for the correct random numbered residential structures as provided by the

Office of Community Development. If the target area boundaries have been expanded from the previously surveyed target area, a current survey of the expanded portion of the target area must also be conducted, using the correct random numbers for the expanded area. Combined, the previously conducted survey and the current additional survey must account for all residential structures in the total target area. Or, the applicant may choose to re-number all residential structures in the entire target area, and conduct a new survey (also, the applicant could utilize data from the FY 2004-FY 2005 survey if the same addresses from both surveys coincide with required random numbers). If the target area boundaries are smaller than the previously surveyed area, the surveys of the residences no longer in the target area can be removed from the previous survey, or, the applicant may choose to re-number all residential structures in the smaller target area and conduct a new survey. 2) The data gathered for each survey must conform to the requirements of the program year for which funds were originally requested.

Local surveys must be conducted for housing applications and must be conducted every two program years or prior to the beginning of each two year funding cycle. Neither the re-submittal of previously conducted surveys nor the use of census data will be accepted for housing applications.

Very specific details pertaining to the conduct of the local surveys and the re-submittal of previously conducted surveys are presented in the FY 2006 – FY 2007 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Program application packages for housing and public facilities, and in the FY 2006 application package for disaster recovery projects.

When conducting a local survey, the low and moderate income level for an applicant in a non-metropolitan area will be based on the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State, adjusted for household size. For example, the FY 2005 median income for non-metropolitan Louisiana is \$39,900; therefore, the non-metropolitan state low/moderate income would amount to \$31,900, the low income limit would be \$19,950, and the extremely low income limit would be \$11,950. The low and moderate income levels for applicants in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) will be determined on the basis of the entire MSA. The current annual income limits for moderate, low, and extremely low income persons for each parish are provided by this office, are available on HUD's website, and are shown in Appendix ? of this document. The current income limits must be used when conducting a local survey. The low/moderate income limits shown represent the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State. (HUD has rounded all income limits to the nearest \$50 to reduce administrative burden.)

The following sliding scale must be used to determine low/moderate income based on family size:

<u># OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>% OF PARISH/MSA* LOW/MOD INCOME LIMIT</u>
1	70
2	80
3	90
4	100
5	108
6	116
7	124
8	132
9	140
10	148

For each person in excess of 10, add an additional eight percent.

*MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area

When a local survey, rather than census data, is used to determine the low/moderate income benefit and/or low and extremely low income benefit, a random sample which is representative of the population of the entire target area must be taken. The survey methodology and procedures which must be followed when conducting a local survey are explained in detail in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG Application Packages for housing, public facilities, and disaster recovery.

B. Program Objectives. Each activity must address one of the three national objectives previously identified under Section I. Program Goals and Objectives.

C. Rating Systems. All applications submitted for housing, public facilities, economic development, and disaster recovery projects will be rated according to the following criteria established for each program category.

Only those housing and public facilities applications that meet the FY 2006 threshold requirements will be rated/ranked against all similar activities in the appropriate program category/subcategory for the FY 2006 program.

1. Housing (Maximum of 75 Points)

All housing activities which are funded under the LCDBG Program must be consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan (formerly referred to as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy [CHAS]), as required in the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act.

All units which will be rehabilitated or reconstructed must be occupied by low/moderate income persons. Proof of ownership for owner occupied substandard units targeted for housing assistance must have been verified by the applicant through the local Clerk of Court's office or another method approved by the State prior to the submittal of the application; proofs of ownership must have been submitted with the application. Rental units are ineligible for

rehabilitation or reconstruction purposes under the LCDBG Program.

The number of housing target areas may not exceed two. In delineating the target areas, it must be kept in mind that the boundaries must be coincident with visually recognized boundaries such as streets, streams, canals, et cetera; property lines cannot be used unless they are also coincident with visually recognized boundaries. Contact the housing staff in the Office of Community Development for assistance if you are unable to define a target area which coincides with those boundaries (e.g. one long, continuous street with no visually recognizable boundaries). All houses rehabilitated within the FEMA one hundred year floodplain must comply with the community's adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, where applicable.

Mobile homes and modular housing units are eligible to be replaced with a stick-built home under the LCDBG Program. However, the rehabilitation of mobile homes and modular housing units is prohibited. All housing units (including mobile homes and modular housing units) located in the target area at the time of survey must have been surveyed. Mobile homes and modular housing units located on a rented lot/land will be defined as rental regardless of the ownership status of the housing unit itself.

Spot rehabilitation, a limited activity involving the treatment of health and safety deficiencies of single family, owner occupied homes, in a locally defined area, is eligible to be included as a component of a housing application. Spot rehabilitation does not necessarily bring a home up to Section 8 Standards and is limited to improvements of the following household systems:

- (1) Electrical
- (2) Plumbing
- (3) Roofing
- (4) Heating and Air Conditioning

Adjudicated homes within the target area will qualify for rehabilitation/reconstruction under the LCDBG Program and will be counted as owner occupied housing. The terms for the transfer of ownership to a low income family will be predicated on a ten year forgiven loan basis.

(a) Program Impact (Maximum Possible Points - 15)

This will be determined by dividing the total number of owner occupied units (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) to be rehabilitated and/or reconstructed plus vacant units to be demolished in the target area by the total number of owner occupied substandard units (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) in need of rehabilitation and/or reconstruction plus vacant units in need of demolition in the target area.

number of owner occupied units to be
 rehabilitated and reconstructed plus
 number of vacant units to be
demolished inside the target area = Raw Score
 number of owner occupied substandard
 units including those in need of demolition
 and reconstruction plus number of vacant units
 in need of demolition inside the target area

The raw scores will be arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) will receive 15 points. All other applicants will receive points based on how they score relative to that high score:

$$\text{Program Impact Points} = \frac{\text{applicant's score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 15$$

(b) Needs Assessment (Maximum Possible Points - 25)

This will be determined by comparing the total number of owner occupied and vacant units to be treated in the target area (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units) to the overall needs of the target area (including adjudicated units, mobile homes, and modular housing units).

number of owner occupied and vacant
units to be treated in target area = Raw Score
 number of units in need of treatment
 in target area

The raw scores will be arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) will receive 25 points.

$$\text{Needs Assessment Points} = \frac{\text{applicant's score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 25$$

No project will be funded that meets less than seventy-five percent of the identified need.

(c) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 25)

This will be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{CE Points} = (\text{Rehabilitation Cost \%} \times \text{Rehabilitation \%} \times 25) + (\text{Reconstruction Cost \%} \times \text{Reconstruction \%} \times 25)$$

Both rehabilitation and reconstruction cost percentages will be determined by

comparing the lowest average cost proposed in each activity to each applicant's average cost in each activity. Rehabilitation and reconstruction percentages will be determined by the number of units in each activity that the individual applicant applies for.

For example purposes only, consider that the lowest average rehabilitation cost in all housing applications received was \$15,000 and the lowest average reconstruction cost was \$45,000. The following cost effective points would be allocated:

Town A proposes to rehabilitate one house for \$18,000 and reconstruct nine houses at an average cost of \$46,500 each. Town A would receive 23.857 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$[(\$15,000 \div \$18,000 = 83.333 \text{ Rehabilitation Cost } \%) \times (1 \div 10 = 10.000 \text{ Rehabilitation } \%) \times 25 = 2.083 \text{ Rehabilitation Points}] + [(\$45,000 \div \$46,500 = 96.774 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (9 \div 10 = 90.000 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 21.774 \text{ Reconstruction Points}] = \underline{\underline{23.857 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

Town B proposes to reconstruct eleven houses at an average cost of \$49,000 each (no rehabilitation). Town B would receive 22.959 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$(\$45,000 \div \$49,000 = 91.837 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (10 \div 10 = 100.00 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 22.959 \text{ Reconstruction Points} = \underline{\underline{22.959 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

Town C proposes to rehabilitate four houses at an average cost of \$15,000 each and reconstruct five houses at an average cost of \$50,000 each. Town C would receive 23.611 points for cost effectiveness based on the following:

$$[(\$15,000 \div \$15,000 = 100.000 \text{ Rehabilitation Cost } \%) \times (4 \div 9 = 44.444 \text{ Rehabilitation } \%) \times 25 = 11.111 \text{ Rehabilitation Points}] + [(\$45,000 \div \$50,000 = 90.000 \text{ Reconstruction Cost } \%) \times (5 \div 9 = 55.555 \text{ Reconstruction } \%) \times 25 = 12.500 \text{ Reconstruction Points}] = \underline{\underline{23.611 \text{ Cost Effective Points}}}$$

The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2006 housing applications will be based upon those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2006 funding eligibility. The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will be based upon only those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2007 funding eligibility. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2006 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2007 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded during the FY 2006 program year will not be taken into consideration.

(d) Involvement of Auxiliary Entities (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Applicants that will involve the assistance of other agencies or organizations (such as Community Action Agencies, Green Thumb, Habitat for Humanity, or any volunteer or civic groups) in **the renovation or reconstruction** of housing units in the target area(s) will receive two points. Assistance which will only provide general cleanup of the target area and/or counseling

services will not qualify for these points.

(e) Code Enforcement (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

Applicants which specifically identify steps that will be taken through code enforcement to correct problems in the target area that contribute to slum and blight will receive two points; such steps cannot be undertaken with LCDBG funds. The source(s) of funds or resources which will be used to accomplish these code enforcement activities must be included in the application for funding. In order to receive these points the local governing body must have an ongoing code enforcement program and documentation supporting code enforcement activities must be submitted with the application.

(f) Target Area Within a Designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

If the applicant's housing target area(s) is located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that applicant's target area(s) falls within the designated area must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area or areas must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a “satellite community”. Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area's application and the parish's application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Tie Breaker

In the event two or more applications receive the same score, the following criteria will be used to determine the ranking order of those applications. The applications with the same score will be ranked according to the highest numbers of elderly heads of households who will benefit from the housing project. In the event of a second tie, the applications will be ranked according to the highest numbers of handicapped persons in the households to be treated. In the

event of a third tie, the applications will be ranked according to the highest numbers of female heads of households benefiting from the housing project.

2. Housing Rehabilitation – Physical Accessibility (Maximum of 23 Points)

\$100,000 will be set aside to fund one grant in a pilot program designed to make structural improvements (wheelchair ramps, etc.) in order to remove physical barriers that restrict mobility and accessibility of low-to-moderate income persons. One application will be funded in FY 2006.

Owner and renter occupied single-family housing units as well as multi-family housing units are eligible. Potential applicants are encouraged to supplement these funds with local or other funds. Funds expended on rental units require a 50% dollar match from the landlord/owner, and every renter-occupied residence receiving assistance under this program must be made available and affordable for occupancy by low-to-moderate income citizens for a period of five (5) years. The applicant will be responsible for tracking availability and affordability of these units for this period.

The following criteria will be utilized in rating these applications.

(a) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

Cost estimates per person benefiting will be carefully evaluated. The cost per person benefiting will be calculated for each application requesting funding for an accessibility project. The lowest cost per person benefiting will be determined among the applications and that applicant will receive 10 points. Each applicant will then be scored relative to the lowest cost per person. The following formula will be used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant:

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting} \times 10$$

(b) Program Impact (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

Cost estimates per housing unit will be carefully evaluated. The cost per housing unit benefiting will be calculated for each application requesting funding for an accessibility project. The lowest cost per housing unit benefiting will be determined among the applications and that applicant will receive 10 points. Each applicant will then be scored relative to the lowest cost per housing unit. The following formula will be used to determine the program impact points for each applicant:

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Housing\ Unit\ Benefiting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Housing\ Unit\ Benefiting} \times 10$$

(c) Involvement of Auxiliary Entities (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

Applicants that will involve the assistance of other agencies or organizations (such as Community Action Agencies, Green Thumb, Habitat for Humanity, or any volunteer or civic groups) in the actual accessibility modifications of housing units in the project will receive one point. To be eligible for this point, this assistance must lower the costs of the program. Assistance which will only provide general cleanup of the target area and/or counseling services will not qualify for this point.

(d) Target Area Within a Designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points – 1)

If the applicant's target area is located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that the applicant's target area falls within the designated area must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(e) Administrative Costs (Maximum Possible Points -1)

Those applicants that agree to pay all of the administrative costs associated with the implementation of the housing physical accessibility program will receive one point. Such costs will include, but will not be limited to, application preparation fees, audit fees, advertising and publication fees, local staff time, workshop expenses, administrative consultant fees, et cetera. If the applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. While the LCDBG Program will allow a maximum of \$20,000 for administrative consulting fees, the actual cost may be less than this amount and will be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the administrative costs associated with the housing physical accessibility program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firm hired and the proposed amount of the contract. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the administrative consultant fees and any other administrative costs incurred by the local governing body.

If the local governing body maintains full-time permanent staff for the sole or partial purpose of administering LCDBG or other federal programs, such staff must have proved its capacity to administer LCDBG or other federal programs through previous program administration. In this instance, the one point will also be assigned.

The following requirement will apply to those applicants which receive the point for paying administrative costs and are successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an

under-run in their project costs, the grantee will not be allowed to re-budget those monies for the purpose of reimbursing the local governing body for any administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program.

Tie Breaker

In the event two or more applications receive the same score, the percentage of low and extremely low income persons identified as beneficiaries in the applications will be reviewed. The applications will be ranked according to the highest percentage of low and extremely low income persons benefiting.

3. Public Facilities - Water, Sewer, Streets (Maximum of 70 Points)

For the purpose of ranking public facilities projects, subcategories will be established (new sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, rehabilitation of existing sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, sewer systems primarily involving treatment, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection, streets, and other).

Potable water and sewer projects will be rated on a 70 point system, street projects will be rated on a 30 point system, fire protection projects will be rated on a 50 point system, and multi-purpose community centers will be rated on a 43 point system. Project severity will not be rated for multi-purpose community centers.

Any water or sewer project that is funded must completely remedy existing conditions that violate a state or federal standard established to protect public health and safety.

According to federal regulations, the general rule is that any expense associated with repairing, operating or maintaining public facilities and services is ineligible. Examples of maintenance and repair activities for which LCDBG funds may not be used are the filling of pot holes in streets or the cleaning of drainage ditches/systems. LCDBG funds may be used to reconstruct or rehabilitate previously paved streets or to pave streets which have never been paved. Drainage improvements may be undertaken in conjunction with street improvements projects. Drainage improvements, for the most part, must parallel streets that are proposed for improvements under the LCDBG program. The cleaning of drainage ditches is considered as a maintenance activity for which LCDBG funds cannot be used. The amount of funds which will be used to address drainage improvements will be taken into consideration when determining the average cost per person (cost effectiveness) for street projects.

Fire fighting equipment and fire trucks are NOT eligible for funding under the FY 2006 and FY 2007 LCDBG Programs. Fire station construction is eligible, however, the applicant must own or acquire (from another source) fire truck(s) that will be housed in the fire station. All fire station bays, (including those in existing fire stations and those to be constructed with LCDBG grant funds) within the jurisdiction or fire district served by the project must be occupied by a fire truck, (not another type of emergency vehicle such as an ambulance).

Both parishes and municipalities are limited to two target areas for street projects. The local governing body must improve all streets within the target area(s) that qualify for improvements under the LCDBG program. In delineating the target areas, it must be kept in mind that the boundaries must be coincident with visually recognized boundaries such as streets, streams, canals, et cetera; property lines cannot be used unless they are also coincident with visually recognized boundaries. Gerrymandering will not be accepted.

Each application will be classified as including a project that benefits a target area/areas or that provides benefits on a community-wide basis. To be considered and rated as a community-wide project under the LCDBG Program, at least thirty-five percent of the total construction cost (including contingencies) must be utilized for a community-wide activity. If a project has one or more community-wide activities but the construction cost of that activity or activities is less than thirty-five percent of the total construction cost, the project will be classified for rating purposes as primarily involving a target area(s). The cost estimate in the application must clearly separate and distinguish between the community-wide and target area activities. Those applications which propose activities serving a target area or areas (an area smaller than the jurisdiction of the local governing body) will also be classified and rated as a target area activity.

Each sewer application will fall into one of the three subcategories for the purpose of ranking. If the construction cost for new sewer system improvements is equal to or greater than 70% of the total construction cost, the application will be assigned to the "New Sewer System" subcategory. If the construction cost for new sewer system improvements is less than 70% of the total construction cost or no new sewer system improvements are proposed, the application will be assigned to either the "Sewer System Rehabilitation" subcategory or the "Sewer Treatment" subcategory. If the construction cost of the sewer system rehabilitation is equal to or greater than the treatment plant improvements, the application will be assigned to the "Sewer System Rehabilitation" subcategory; otherwise it will be assigned to the "Sewer Treatment" subcategory.

Specific standards/requirements that must be met for sewer, water and street projects are discussed in detail in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 LCDBG Application Package for public facilities.

(a) Benefit to Low/Moderate Income Persons (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

For those applications that are classified as community-wide, for rating purposes and reporting purposes the beneficiaries of the project will be considered as all of the persons living within the boundaries of the local governing body and/or those persons served by the utility system. For those applications that involve target areas only, for rating purposes and reporting purposes the beneficiaries of the project will be considered as those persons residing within the boundaries of the target area or areas. For those applications which involve both target area activities and community-wide activities but which do not meet the LCDBG definition of community-wide for rating purposes, the target area data will be used for rating purposes and the community-wide data will be used for reporting purposes. Regardless of the application classification, projects which involve different beneficiaries for different activities must specifically identify the beneficiary data for each activity.

For street projects, all streets within the target area(s) that require reconstruction,

rehabilitation, or paving must be served. The total beneficiaries for rating and reporting purposes for benefit to low/moderate income persons will be all residents residing in the street project target area(s).

The engineer for each project must certify as to the residents or persons he/she feels the beneficiaries will be for each proposed activity. The Office of Community Development will make the final determination in that matter.

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting will be calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefiting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefiting. Only those applications in which the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is at least fifty-one percent are eligible for funding.

One point will be assigned to those applications/projects where the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is sixty percent or more. No point will be assigned for applications/projects benefiting less than sixty percent low/moderate income persons.

(b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

The cost per person benefiting will be carefully evaluated and will be calculated for each project. All applications will be categorized by the type of project being proposed (new sewer systems primarily for collection, rehabilitation of sewer systems primarily for collection, sewer treatment, potable water, water for fire protection, streets, and other). Each project category will then be split into two population groups. The split for each project category will be based on the average value of the total persons benefiting per project which will be computed by dividing the sum of the total persons benefiting (after eliminating the highest and the lowest number of beneficiaries for each category for the calculation) by the number of applications for that category (after eliminating the two applications in each category with the highest and the lowest number of beneficiaries for the calculation). One group will consist of projects having a larger number of total persons benefiting than the average value; the second group will consist of those projects having a smaller number of total persons benefiting than the average value. (If the total number of persons benefiting from any project equals the average value, that project will be placed in the second or smaller group.) The project in each group having the best cost effectiveness (cost per person) will be given ten points and the remaining projects will be prorated. The population groups will NOT be combined for each category. They will remain separate, thus creating twelve separate sub-category pots of funding. This allows those projects benefiting many people and those benefiting fewer people to be rated and ranked against other projects benefiting a similar number of persons.

The following formula will be used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant in each grouping:

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting} \times 10$$

For rating purposes for cost effectiveness points assignment only, beneficiaries for **street** projects will be those residents whose EMS/911 address is identified as being on one of the streets designated for construction work.

The cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2006 applications will be based upon those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2006 funding eligibility. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2006 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded during the FY 2006 program year will not be taken into consideration.

- (c) Project Severity (Maximum Possible Points for sewer projects – 50)
 (Maximum Possible Points for potable water projects – 50)
 (Maximum Possible Points for fire protection projects – 30)
 (Maximum Possible Points for street projects – 10)

This rating will be based upon the severity of existing conditions and the extent of the effect of those existing conditions upon the health and welfare of the community. Priority will be given to wastewater systems, water systems addressing potable water and/or fire protection, and street projects.

In assigning points for project severity, the following general criteria will be utilized by the Office of Community Development or the cognizant review agency (if applicable) for the type of project proposed.

Water systems primarily for fire protection purposes: source capacity, reliability of supply, amount of storage, extent of hydrant coverage or spacing, water pressure and volume for fire fighting. A comprehensive approach has to be taken for the target area as all factors relating to the remedy of fire protection problems will be assessed.

The following criteria will be used to rate the project severity of water systems which will be used for fire protection purposes. The maximum severity score for fire protection projects is 30.

- The following number of points will be assigned to those communities and parishes based on their current Public Protection Classification. For those parishes which are applying on behalf of a fire protection district, the number of point assigned will be based on the classification of the district or districts which will benefit from the project. If more than one

district and/or community is involved in the proposed project, the number of points assigned will be based upon the average of the Public Protection Classifications.

Class 10 - 10 points
Class 9 - 9 points
Class 8 - 8 points
Class 7 - 7 points
Class 6 - 6 points
Class 5 - 5 points
Class 4 - 4 points
Class 3 - 3 points
Class 2 - 2 points
Class 1 - 1 point

- The following range of points will be used to assign a score based upon the effect the proposed improvements will have on the Public Protection Classification of the graded area (the jurisdiction for which funds are requested).

The proposed improvements will improve the Public Protection Classification grading. 6-10 points

The proposed improvements will improve the firefighting capabilities but will not change the Public Protection Classification grading. 1-5 points

There will be no improvement in the firefighting capabilities and no change in the Public Protection Classification grading. 0 points

- The following range of points will be used to assign a score based on the extent of the benefit of the proposed project within the graded area.

The proposed project will benefit all of the graded area. 6-10 points

The proposed project will benefit only a portion of the graded area. 1-5 points

The proposed project will not benefit any part of the graded area. 0 points

Wastewater systems and water systems addressing potable water needs: the existence of conditions in violation of those provisions of the State Sanitary Code that most directly safeguard public health and the adequacy of the proposed improvements to eliminate such conditions. Compliance with federal and state laws and regulations will be taken into consideration. Verification of existing conditions will be provided by DHH and/or DEQ based on records or field investigations. Problems that are generally attributable to a lack of routine maintenance will result in a less favorable evaluation.

The specific details of the existing problems and proposed project must be provided so that the project can be assessed properly. A lower assessment of the project could result

due to the submittal of incomplete or inaccurate information; in those instances, the assigned score will not be re-evaluated.

Scores for project severity are generally based upon the proposed actions in the following tables assuming that the proposed actions will completely remedy the existing problem. If an application contains several different actions, each action will be scored and the severity score will be pro-rated accordingly. Generally, scores will begin at the lower part of the range and will increase if evidence is presented that illustrates a more severe existing condition.

Project Severity Criteria for Wastewater Applications

PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>COLLECTION</i>	
Replace or rehabilitate collection system components.	40-45
<i>TREATMENT</i>	
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet current capacity requirements.	45-50
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet future capacity requirements.	35-40
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet current discharge limits.	45-50
Replace or upgrade existing treatment facility to meet future discharge limits.	35-40
Replace or upgrade various treatment facility components.	40-45
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
New collection system to provide service for un-served areas.	45-50
Back-up power source (major element of proposed improvements)	30-35

Project Severity Criteria for Potable Water Applications

PROPOSED ACTION	POINT RANGE
<i>SOURCE & SUPPLY</i>	
Change source to replace or supplement existing unreliable source.*	45-50
Supplement supply when only one groundwater supply exists.**	45-50
Replace, rehabilitate, or supplement supply when existing supply is not capable of meeting demand requirements.***	40-50
Replace, rehabilitate, or provide supply as a back-up.****	35-40
<i>DISTRIBUTION</i>	
Replace lines due to multiple primary MCL violations.	45-50
Replace undersized lines or replace lines due to leakage or deteriorated condition.	40-45
Replace, rehabilitate, or provide booster pumps because of pressure problems.	45-50
Loop dead end lines.	40-45
Install water meters at service connections.	35-40
<i>STORAGE</i>	
Provide new storage facility when existing storage capacity is not capable of meeting current storage requirements.	45-50
Rehabilitate existing storage facility when existing facility is critical in meeting current storage requirements.	40-45
Replace or upgrade storage facility when minimum storage requirements have been met.	30-35
<i>TREATMENT</i>	
Upgrade treatment facility to meet primary drinking water standards.	45-50
Replace or upgrade disinfection capability.	45-50
Upgrade treatment facility due to increased demand.	45-50
Upgrade treatment facility to meet secondary drinking water standards.	35-40
Upgrade treatment facility to meet future treatment requirements.	35-40
Replace or upgrade various treatment facility components.	40-45
<i>SYSTEM</i>	
Replace or upgrade various system components due to multiple primary MCL violations.	45-50
Upgrade system due to lack of pressure.	45-50
New water system or extension of existing system to un-served areas.	45-50
Replace or rehabilitate various system components.	40-45
Back-up power source (major element of proposed improvements).	30-35

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

* Example: Abandon wells and purchase water from a different system.

**Example: Construct additional well(s).

***Example: Construct additional well(s) or rehabilitate existing well(s). Higher scores will be given when the maximum day demand and the average day demand cannot be met. Lower scores will be given when only one of the demand figures cannot be met.

****Example: Construct an additional well when demand requirements have been met.

Street construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction: existing surface conditions and deficiencies, and surface area measurements. Each street being applied for will be inspected by the Office of Community Development and will be given a condition rating. Unpaved streets will receive a condition rating of 70. A weighted average will be determined by multiplying a particular street's condition rating by that street's surface area. The sum of the figures for all of the streets in the application will be divided by the total surface area of all the streets to determine the weighted condition rating. The following example more clearly illustrates how this will be accomplished.

(a) Street	(b) Length (Ft.)	(c) Width (Ft.)	(d) Area (Sq. Ft.)	(e) Condition Rating	(f) (d) x (e)
Elm Street	1,000	18	18,000	70	1,260,000
Oak Street	1,200	20	24,000	78	1,872,000
Ash Street	800	16	12,800	80	1,024,000
Cedar Street	800	18	14,400	74	1,065,600
Pecan Street	900	20	18,000	62	1,116,000
TOTALS			87,200		6,337,600

Weighted condition rating = $6,337,600/87,200 = 72.68$

Points for project severity will be determined by dividing the weighted condition rating by 10. A maximum of 10 points will be awarded for project severity on street projects. For the above example the project severity score would equal $72.68/10 = 7.268$ points which will be rounded to 7.3 points.

(d) Engineering Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One point will be assigned to those applicants that agree to pay all of the engineering costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program. Such costs include but are not limited to basic design, resident inspection, topographic surveying, testing, staking, et cetera. Local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the engineering costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the engineering fees and any other engineering costs incurred by the local governing body.

(e) Pre-agreement and Administrative Costs (Maximum Possible Points -1)

Those applicants that agree to pay all of the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program will receive one point. Such costs will include, but will not be limited to, application preparation fees, audit fees, advertising and publication fees, local staff time, workshop expenses, administrative consultant fees, et cetera. If the

applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. While the LCDBG Program will allow a maximum of \$3,700 for pre-agreement costs and \$35,000 for an administrative consultant's fees, the actual cost of these services may be less than these amounts and will be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the pre-agreement and administrative consultant fees and any other administrative costs incurred by the local governing body.

If the local governing body maintains full-time permanent staff for the sole or partial purpose of administering LCDBG or other federal programs, such staff must have proved its capacity to administer LCDBG or other federal programs through previous program administration. In this instance, the point will also be assigned.

The following requirement will apply to those applicants which receive the point for paying pre-agreement and administrative costs and are successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an under-run in their project costs, the grantee will **not** be allowed to re-budget those monies for the purpose of reimbursing the local governing body for any pre-agreement or administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program.

(f) Target Area within a designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

If the applicant's public facilities target area(s) are located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that the applicant's target area(s) falls within the designated area must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area or areas must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Injection of Other Funds (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

Those applicants that agree to pay 10% of the project construction costs with other funds up to the LCDBG ceiling amount for the appropriate activity will receive one point. These other funds can include local funds, loans, obligated funding from other agencies, etc. In order to receive the point, the applicant must request that dollar amount (10% of construction costs up to the ceiling amount) less than either the maximum ceiling amount for that activity or the total project costs (if the total project costs are less than the ceiling amount). The following requirement will apply to those applicants which receive the point for paying the required 10% of project construction costs and are successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an under-run in their project costs, the grantee will only have to be responsible for paying 10% of the final project construction costs up to the ceiling amount for the appropriate activity. If such grantees have an over-run in their project costs, the grantee will be responsible for paying the full 10% of the final

project costs, up to the ceiling amount for the appropriate activity (plus any amount over the ceiling amount).

Use of Other Funds in Conjunction with LCDBG Funds. Some projects may cost more than can be requested under the LCDBG Program; therefore, the applicant proposes to use other funds in conjunction with the LCDBG funds. Applicants that want to use other funds in conjunction with LCDBG funds must have those funds available and ready to spend. If the other funds involve loans or grants from other state, federal, or private sources, the monies must have already been awarded or be in the bank. To substantiate the immediate availability of the other funds, one of the following items is required: a letter from the local governing body stating the specific source, amount, and location of local cash, a line of credit letter from a financial institution such as a bank stating the amount available as a loan, specific evidence of funds to be received from a tax or bond election that has already passed, or a letter from another funding agency stating that the funds have been awarded and are currently available for expenditure.

If other funds are involved and that applicant is in a position to be funded, the LCDBG staff will contact the applicant prior to a grant award and request positive proof of the current availability of the other funds; if proof cannot be provided within the timeframe allowed by the Office of Community Development (approximately ten calendar days), then the project will not be funded. For example, if applicant number one does not have the other funds available for FY 2006 funding, then that applicant will not be funded under the FY 2006 program. Applicant number one will be reconsidered for funding again under the FY 2007 program (if the application is above the funding line); if the other funds are not available at that time, the applicant will no longer be considered for funding.

(h) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a “satellite community”. Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area’s application and the parish’s application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Insuring Adequate Financial Maintenance of Existing Water and Sewer Systems. Recipients of FY 2006 grants providing funds for potable water and sewer assistance for an existing utility must be able to demonstrate, prior to release of funds, that the rate structure and retained earnings are adequate to properly operate and maintain the system once it is in operation. This will be determined by examining the system’s current financial statements prepared in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles and financial projections of the completed project. The examination will include the system's cash flow for operating expenses, debt service obligations, income transfers, and provision for future maintenance requirements. Cash flow for future maintenance requirements will be set aside in a restricted assets account. Applicants must provide information on its current and future rate structure which includes volume, price, and number of customers. Expense data will include at a minimum current and projected electrical power requirements, chemical and materials expense, labor costs, and depreciation expense. The decision as to the adequacy of the rate structure shall be determined by the LCDBG staff considering all of the above factors.

4. Public Facilities - Multi-Purpose Community Centers (Maximum of 43 Points)

\$1.6 million will be set aside to construct multi-purpose community centers. The purpose of this activity is to provide a building which will assist local governing bodies in resolving some of their social, educational, human development needs and problems utilizing a comprehensive approach. This approach will centralize activities in one location and impact as many people as possible. Such activities provided at the center may include medical, dental, counseling, educational, recreational, and social services. It is expected that other funds and resources will be used in conjunction with the LCDBG funds.

Funds can be requested for new construction or renovation of a vacant building for use as a multi-purpose community center. Renovations or additions to, or replacement of existing multi-purpose community centers are ineligible.

LCDBG funds cannot be used to purchase equipment and furniture for the building with the exception of built-in kitchen appliances.

Each applicant must present a financial plan identifying the projected amount(s) and sources(s) of revenues, operating expenses, and funds for maintenance. Sources of revenue can be general revenue sources of the local government, dedicated revenue sources of the local government, and/or receipts from events.

In addition, each applicant must submit a letter of commitment from the local governing body indicating its commitment of local funds to pay all the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program. Such costs will include, but will not be limited to, application preparation fees, audit fees, advertising and publication fees, local staff time, workshop expenses, administrative consultant fees, et cetera. If the applicant plans to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services.

While the LCDBG Public Facilities Program for water, sewer, and street projects allows a maximum of \$3,700 for pre-agreement costs and \$35,000 for an administrative consultant's fees, the actual cost of these services may be less than these amounts and should be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the

contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the pre-agreement and administrative consultant fees and any other administrative costs incurred by the local governing body.

If an application requesting funds for a community center does not meet the intent of the program or does not address the required criteria, the State may deem that application as ineligible for funding.

The following criteria will be rated for these applications.

(a) Benefit to Low/Moderate Income Persons (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

Projects consisting of more than one activity which involve different numbers and percentages of beneficiaries for each activity must specifically identify the number and percentages for each activity. For rating purposes, however, the application will be rated based upon the overall total number of persons benefiting.

If the community center will be used for community-wide or target area-wide activities, the total number of persons benefiting and percentages of extremely low, low, and moderate income persons will be determined by the populace within the boundaries of the community or target area. For any proposed community or target area-wide activities, the applicant must use census data and/or conduct a local survey, as discussed in Section III.A.1. Community centers that are not designed to benefit a target area but rather for specific low and moderate income groups of people, (such as elderly), will report low and moderate beneficiaries based on the limited clientele method of reporting. No persons who live outside of a twenty mile radius of the proposed community center can be counted as beneficiaries.

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting will be calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefiting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefiting. Only those applications in which the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is at least fifty-one percent are eligible for funding.

One point will be assigned to those applications/projects where the percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting is sixty percent or more. No point will be assigned for applications/projects benefiting less than sixty percent low/moderate income persons.

(b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

Cost estimates per person benefiting will be carefully evaluated. The cost per person benefiting will be calculated for each application requesting a community center. The lowest cost per person benefiting will be determined among the applications. Each applicant will then be scored relative to the lowest cost per person. The following formula will be used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant.

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefiting} \times 10$$

The lowest cost per person for the FY 2006 rating cycle will be based upon only those applications which meet the threshold requirements for FY 2006 funding eligibility. Therefore, the cost effectiveness points assigned to the FY 2007 applications will most likely differ from those points assigned to the FY 2006 applications. When determining the cost effectiveness points for the FY 2007 applications, the applications that were funded under the FY 2006 program will not be taken into consideration.

(c) Utilization – (Maximum Possible Points – 20)

The applicant must identify the types of activities, and service providers that will be **housed** in the multi-purpose community center. The application must include letters of intent from the service providers. The letters of intent must state the name and purpose of the service provider, a detailed description of the services to be provided, a description of the basic hours during which the services will be provided, clientele data, and any other pertinent information. It is expected that services will be provided at the center on a daily basis. It is also expected that the primary purpose of the services offered will be for public/community uses rather than for **recreational** purposes. Examples of public services include, but are not limited to: child care, health care, job training, education programs, public safety, senior citizen services, services for homeless persons, drug abuse counseling and treatment, welfare services, et cetera.

(i) Frequency of Services (Maximum Possible Points – 10)

Points will be assigned based upon the hours during which services will be provided. Emphasis will be placed on the hours of provision of public services.

(ii) Number of Service Providers (Maximum Possible Points – 10)

The number of service providers will be taken into consideration when assigning these points. All recreational activities, regardless of number of service providers, will be categorized as **one service**.

(d) Proximity of Services (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

For each service provider which will be housed in the community center, the applicant has to identify the location at which those services are now provided and identify the distance in mileage from the proposed community center. Those applicants proposing services that are not currently being provided within the proposed target area will score the highest.

For those municipalities which already have a community center or centers but may be requesting funds for another community center, a specific target area for the provision of services at the proposed community center within the boundaries of the corporate limits must be identified.

(e) Architectural/Engineering Costs (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One point will be assigned to those applicants which agree to pay all of the architectural/ costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program. Such costs include but are not limited to basic design, topographic surveying, testing, staking, et cetera. Local funds must be pledged and allocated for such services. To substantiate that the local governing body will pay the architectural/engineering costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must be included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must state that local funds will be used to pay the architectural/engineering fees and any other architectural/engineering costs incurred by the local governing body.

(f) Target Area Within a Designated Renewal Community (Maximum Possible Points – 1)

If the applicant's target area is located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community, that application will receive one point. Documentation that the applicant's target area falls within the designated areas must be included in the application. In order to receive this point, the entire target area must fall within the boundaries of the designated Renewal Community.

(g) Land Used for FEMA Satellite Communities (Maximum Possible Points – 5)

Due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, up to five points will be awarded to those applicants that have provided land to FEMA for a "satellite community". Applicants must note in their application that a site has been provided and accepted for use by FEMA. The number of evacuees and the number of evacuee housing units provided on the site will be factors in determining the number of extra points awarded. The sites may be either privately or publicly owned. Sites located outside of, but within three (3) miles of the boundary of an incorporated area may qualify for the points to be awarded to both the incorporated area's application and the parish's application, (if the parish is submitting an application). In the case of a parish or city (New Iberia) that is eligible to submit two applications, and only one FEMA site has been provided, the applicant may choose which of its applications is to be considered for these points. If an applicant that is eligible to submit two applications provides two FEMA sites, then both of the applications will receive the points.

Tie Breaker

In the event two or more applications receive the same score, the following procedure will be followed to determine the ranking order of those applications. The percentage of

low/moderate income persons benefiting for the designated target area for each application will be determined based upon 2000 census data. The applications will be ranked according to the highest percentage of low/moderate income persons benefiting.

5. Economic Development

The economic development set aside is to be used to provide financial assistance to individual projects which will result in job creation or retention, in which a majority of the jobs (fifty-one percent) will be offered to persons of low to moderate income. The number of permanent full-time jobs created will influence the types and amounts of funds available.

The LCDBG economic development program provides funds directly to the local unit of government as do the other LCDBG programs. The local unit of government in turn can provide either direct financial assistance to the developer in the form of a loan or indirect assistance in the form of infrastructure improvements on property owned by the local unit of government.

The term “developer” means the corporate entity as well as the individual investors, stockholders, and owners of a for-profit business on behalf of whom the local unit of government is making the application. As an example of the effect of this definition, an LCDBG economic development loan to Company A cannot be used to purchase equipment, land, et cetera from Company B, when both Company A and Company B are substantially owned by one or more of the same individuals. No grant award will be made to a local governing body for an economic development project which consists of a loan and/or infrastructure improvements in which an elected official or a member of his/her immediate family has a financial interest as the project developer. Requests from non-profit organizations will not qualify for assistance under this section.

As with the other LCDBG programs, a two way agreement (contract) is signed by the State and the local unit of government. In addition to this agreement, a second two-way agreement is signed by the local unit of government and the developer for infrastructure projects. This second agreement is subject to the approval of the State and will include provisions relating to: the expected number of jobs to be created or retained, the sources and uses of all funds to be committed to the project, the financial and other reporting requirements of the developer and the local unit of government. For loan projects, the State, the local unit of government, and the developer sign a three-way contract. It will include the same provisions as for infrastructure projects and will also include the repayment terms for all funds borrowed and the security assigned to each loan granting institution or agency, and all other obligations of the developer, the local governmental unit and the State.

An application for LCDBG economic development funds may be submitted at any time during the year.

The following six requirements must be met by all economic development applicants:

- (a) A pre-application meeting must be held with an authorized representative of the

applicant local unit of government, the private developer, and the economic development staff of the Office of Community Development.

(b) A firm financial commitment from the private sector will be required upon submission of the application.

For all economic development projects except loans, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1. Loans will be funded at up to 80 percent of value.

The State must be assured that non-manufacturing projects will have a net job creation impact on the community and not simply redistribute jobs around the community. In addition, certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing projects will not be considered for funding based on past experience and the lack of potential for creating permanent positions. These non-eligible projects will include, but are not limited to, “cut and sew” operations involving the manufacture of clothing/apparel and non-manufacturing operations such as hotels or motels.

Additionally, those projects involving truck stops and/or “related activities” (such as gaming) as well as private prison developments and nursing homes will not be considered for funding.

Private funds invested in the project must be in the form of a developer's cash or loan proceeds. Revenues from the sale of bonds may also be counted if the developer is liable under the terms of the bond issue. Previously expended funds will not be counted as private funds for the purpose of this program, nor will private funds include any grants from federal, state or other governmental programs, nor any recaptured funds. The value of land, buildings, equipment, et cetera, already owned by the developer and which will be used in the new or expanded operation, will not be considered as private match.

(c) If cost per job created or retained exceeds \$15,000 for a loan to a developer or \$10,000 for a grant to the local governing body, the application will not be considered for funding. However, in census designated areas with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater these limits may be waived by the Director not to exceed HUD requirements.

(d) A minimum of ten jobs created or retained is required for LCDBG economic development assistance.

(e) A minimum of fifty-one percent of the employment will be made available to people who at the time of their employment have a family income that is below the low to moderate income limit for the parish where the development occurs (24 CFR 570.483).

(f) The application must include documentation showing that the project is feasible from the management, marketing, financial, and economic standpoints. Management feasibility relates to the past experience of the developer in managing the type of project described in the application, or other similar managerial experience. Marketing feasibility deals with how well the market for the product has been documented at the application stage, the best case being that the developer has verifiable commitments substantiating the first year's sales projection. A typical

market study includes a detailed analysis of competition, the expected geographical sales plan, and letters of intent to buy, specifying quantity and price. Economic feasibility relates to whether or not the developer has realistic projections of revenues and variable costs, such as labor and cost of materials, and whether they are consistent with industry value added comparisons. An assessment will be made of the industry sector performances for the type of industry/business described in the application. Financial feasibility has to do with the ability of the firm to meet all of its financial obligations in the short and long run, determined by a cash flow analysis on the financial history and projections of the business. In analyzing the financial feasibility of a project, the Office of Community Development may suggest alternatives in the timing of expenditures, the amount and proposed use of public and private funds, as well as other financial arrangements proposed in the application.

For an application to be funded, the State must be assured that the project is credit worthy; there is sufficient developer equity; the LCDBG funds will be efficiently and effectively invested; the maximum amount of private and the minimum amount of public funds will be invested in the project; the project will make an adequate return in the form of public benefits commensurate with the money invested; the State and the local community will not assume a disproportionate amount of risk in the project; and the State and the community will receive an adequate security interest proportionate to the LCDBG funds invested in the project.

Local governments located within the boundaries of a federally designated Renewal Community will receive priority for economic development funds.

Default: The local governing body shall be ultimately responsible for repayment of the contract funds which were provided by the State.

The State shall look to the local governing body for repayment of all funds disbursed under this contract and default by the developer shall not be considered as just cause for non-payment by the local governing body. In case of a default by the local governing body in the repayment of contract funds to the State in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, the full sum remitted to the local governing body shall become due and payable to the State upon demand without the need of putting the local governing body in default.

The State shall deem the local governing body in default, regardless of the fact that the default was precipitated by the developer, to the extent that the local governing body failed to perform its contractual obligations in good faith.

Relocation: Some projects seek to facilitate the relocation of a particular business from an area to another. Recent federal legislation has mandated that LCDBG assistance will not be available to assist directly in the relocation of any industrial or commercial plant, facility, or operation, from one area to another area, if the relocation is likely to result in a significant loss of employment in the labor market area from which the relocation occurs.

Loans and Leases: For projects where the developer is seeking direct assistance in the form of a loan the following considerations shall apply.

The amount available to the local unit of government for a loan to a developer will not exceed \$15,000 per job created or retained. The maximum available to a new business is \$639,000. The maximum available for the expansion of an existing company is not an established dollar limit but is subject to the approval of the Office of Community Development. All loans for economic development purposes will be for no more than 80 percent (80%) of the loan purpose. The developer will be required to provide at least 20% of the cost. If infrastructure is used in combination with a loan request, the infrastructure portion of the project must be matched 1:1.

The State will recapture one hundred percent of the loan repayment of LCDBG economic development loans (program income to the State). Lease payments received as a result of LCDBG funds utilized in the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of a building shall be charged at fair market value and shall be considered as program income. If the recipient elects to charge in excess of fair market value rent, the extra portion shall also be considered as program income and will be returned to the State. If LCDBG funds are utilized in conjunction with other funds for such construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation, the pro-rata share of the lease payment will be considered program income and will be remitted to the State. These program income funds received by the State will be placed in the State's Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development loans. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income. The interest rate charged on the LCDBG economic development loan depends on the financial and cash flow projections of the applicant business. This rate will be determined in the application review.

Personal endorsement from all principals of corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies or sole proprietorships shall be required on the LCDBG loan documents. The principals shall 1) endorse the LCDBG loan to the corporation and 2) guarantee the payment and fulfillment of any obligation of the corporation. These endorsements will be made jointly to the local government and State of Louisiana. Normally, a principal is defined as owning five percent or more of the business.

Infrastructure: For projects where the developer is seeking indirect assistance in the form of infrastructure improvements on **public property**, the following considerations shall apply.

The maximum amount available to the local governing body for an infrastructure or building acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation type project grant is \$10,000 per job created or retained, with a \$1,039,000 limit on any single project including a building and improvements. These limits are inclusive of administrative costs.

Infrastructure economic development grants can be used by the local unit of government to provide sewer, water, and street/road access on public property to the private industrial/business site boundaries. Speculative development projects are prohibited. Economic development funds cannot be used to acquire, construct, or rehabilitate a building or to create a general industrial park project with the hope that a business client will then be attracted. It must be tied to a specific developer creating a specific number of jobs for low to moderate income people (the term "specific developer" herein relates to a single private for-profit business entity that possesses a federal tax identification number.)

When requesting infrastructure to facilitate the location of a business at a particular site, the developer must be able to show that this is appropriate to the needs of the business. The developer must provide sufficient financial and other statements, projections, et cetera to establish that the business is likely to be successful, and will create the appropriate number of jobs at the site in a specified time frame.

Certain assurances by the developer, related to the timing of his development on the site, will be required. Other agreements between the local governing body and the developer/property holder, relative to public rights of way, et cetera will be required as needed on an individual project basis.

For a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements and/or for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements for economic development, the private funds/public funds ratio for grant funds must be a minimum of 1:1.

In those instances where a local governing body has received a grant for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements and the building is sold prior to receiving sufficient lease payment revenues to offset the amount of the grant, the governing body will be responsible to the State for the net unpaid portion of the grant, regardless of the sales price. ‘Net unpaid portion’ shall mean the grant amount, less administration costs and any lease payments previously made to the State. The sales procedure to be followed by the local governing body must be approved in writing by the Office of Community Development prior to the sale.

6. Disaster Recovery Fund

A \$2.5 million reserve fund will be established to alleviate critical/urgent and other community recovery needs resulting from a declared disaster.

Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis. The applications which are deemed to meet the intent of the program will be funded as far as funds are available for the program year.

Proposed activities must be eligible under Section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (see Appendix 3). Each proposed activity must address one of the three identified national objectives listed in Section I of this document.

The application evaluation will not be based upon a numerical rating scale system. Keeping in mind the intent of the Disaster Recovery Program, the Office of Community Development will take into consideration the degree of urgency/need of the project, and the feasibility of the proposed solution in its review of the application.

D. Submission Requirements

Housing and public facilities applications for FY 2006 – FY 2007 funds must be submitted to the Office of Community Development on the forms and in accordance with the instructions provided in the FY 2006 - FY 2007 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant application packages for housing and public facilities. Applications for FY 2006 economic development and disaster recovery funds will use the forms and instructions in the appropriate application packages.

Only that data received by the deadline established for applications will be considered in the selection process unless additional data is specifically requested by the Office of Community Development. Material received after the deadline will not be considered as part of the application unless it was requested by the Office of Community Development – this policy will be strictly enforced.

E. Application Review Procedure

1. The application must be mailed or delivered prior to any deadline dates established by the Office of Community Development. The applicant must obtain a "Certificate of Mailing" from the Post Office certifying the date mailed. The Office of Community Development may require the applicant to submit this Certificate of Mailing to document compliance with the deadline, if necessary.

2. The application submission requirements must be complete. If the Office of Community Development determines during the review of an application that the application did not contain items necessary to accurately rate the application, did not include all required forms, involved a local survey that was not conducted on a random and/or representative basis, or was poorly packaged, a letter detailing the inadequacies of the application will be sent to the local governing body submitting the application. If the next housing or public facilities application submitted by that local governing body is also deemed inadequate, then a point(s) or fraction thereof will be deducted from the overall score assigned to that subsequent application. (This procedure applies to all types of applications including those which may or may not be funded.)

3. The funds requested must not exceed the ceiling amounts established by the Office of Community Development.

4. Review and Notification. Following the review of all economic development and disaster recovery applications, the Office of Community Development will notify the applicant of the actions taken with regard to its application. Following the funding of the FY 2006 housing and public facilities applications, the Office of Community Development will notify those applicants who were unsuccessful in being funded.

5. Criteria for Conditional Approval. The Office of Community Development may make a conditional approval, in which case the grant will be approved, but the obligation and utilization of funds is restricted. The reason for the conditional approval and the actions necessary to remove the condition shall be specified. Failure to satisfy the condition may result in a termination of the grant. Conditional approval may be made:

- (a) where local environmental reviews have not yet been completed;
- (b) where the requirements regarding the provision of flood or drainage facilities have not yet been satisfied;
- (c) to ensure the project can be completed within estimated costs;
- (d) to ensure that actual provision of other resources required to complete the proposed activities will be available within a reasonable period of time.

6. Criteria for Disapproval of an Application. The Office of Community Development may disapprove an application for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Based on a field review of the applicant's proposal or other information received, it is found that the information was incorrect; the Office of Community Development will exercise administrative discretion in this area.
- (b) The Office of Community Development determines that the applicant's description of needs and objectives is plainly inconsistent with facts and data generally available. The data to be considered must be published and accessible to both the applicant and State such as census data, or recent local, area wide, or state comprehensive planning data.
- (c) Other resources necessary for the completion of the proposed activity are no longer available or will not be available within a reasonable period of time.
- (d) The activities cannot be completed within the estimated costs or resources available to the applicant.
- (e) The proposed activity is not eligible for funding or one of the three national objectives is not being met.
- (f) The application does not score high enough to be above the funding line.

F. Program Amendments for the LCDBG Program

The Office of Community Development may consider amendments if they are necessitated by actions beyond the control of the applicant. Recipients shall request prior approval from the Office of Community Development for all program amendments involving new activities or alteration of existing activities that will change the scope, location, or objectives of the approved activities or beneficiaries.

1. New or altered activities are considered in accordance with the criteria for selection applicable at the time the original application was reviewed and the policy, current at that time, regarding amendments.

2. All amended activities must receive environmental clearance prior to construction.

3. The Office of Community Development will ascertain as to whether or not the proposed activity is an integral part of the originally approved project and is necessary to complete the project as originally approved.

4. The Office of Community Development will also review the site location of the proposed activity in relation to the originally approved target area. If there is a budget under-run and an expansion of the target area is requested, approval of the amendment will be based upon the following circumstances. Such expansions will have to be contiguous to the original target area. The overall project will still have to meet its intended national objective. After making any adjustments to the score of the original application, the revised application will still have to remain above the funding line. The scope and intent of expansion will have to be in keeping with the scope and intent of the originally funded application. The requested amendment cannot merely involve an enhancement of the originally approved project.

IV. Administration

Rule for Policy Determination. In administering the program, while the Office of Community Development is cognizant of the intent of the program, certain unforeseeable circumstances may arise which may require the exercise of administrative discretion. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to exercise this discretion in either interpreting existing policies or establishing new policies.

V. Redistribution of Funds

Any monies awarded by the State that are later recaptured by or returned to the State will be reallocated in accordance with the Office of Community Development's policy, then in effect. The sources of these funds may include, but not be limited to, program income, questioned costs, disallowed expenses, recaptured funds from loans, unallocated monies, previously awarded funds not spent by grant recipients, et cetera.

With the following exceptions and the stipulations identified in Section II.E., the monies as defined above will be placed in the current program year's public facilities category, or the disaster recovery category, or could be used on a case by case basis to award a previously funded project additional grant funds, if the State deems it necessary. If placed in the current program year's public facilities category, the monies will be used to fund the project(s) with the highest score in one of the subcategories that was not initially funded. This policy will govern all such monies as defined herein from the FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005 and FY 2006 LCDBG Program years as well as subsequent funding cycles, until later amended. One exception is that all funds recaptured by the State from the payback of economic development loans will be placed in an economic development revolving loan fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development projects and/or disaster recovery projects. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income.

All economic development loan repayments must be submitted to the State. Any other program income earned as a result of the LCDBG program will either be retained by the local governing body or submitted to the State. The Office of Community Development must be contacted for instructions regarding income as soon as the local governing body becomes aware of the income or of the possibility that program income will be received.

These regulations are to become effective upon approval of the Annual Action Plan by HUD and are to remain in force until they are amended or rescinded.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Strategy Implementation

Priority #1. Increase homeownership opportunities for first time low and moderate income homebuyers.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The focus of this priority is to assist persons of low and moderate income in the purchase of their first home. The “first time homebuyer” qualification is defined as persons who did not have an ownership interest in a residence at any time during the previous three years and the “single parent” is defined to mean an individual who (1) is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse; and (2) has one or more minor children for who the individual has custody, or joint custody or is pregnant and who do not qualify under the Agency’s current Homeownership Program. Individuals and families targeted by this priority have an annual household income that does not exceed eighty percent of the area median income.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The State sponsors a Single Family Mortgage Program that utilizes Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (MRBs) proceeds and HOME funds to promote the increase of homeownership opportunities for persons targeted for assistance by this priority. The program is designed to provide below market interest rate loans to qualifying persons and families who might otherwise be unable to qualify for conventional mortgages. HOME funds will be combined with Mortgage Revenue Bonds proceeds to provide below market interest rates loans at a thirty year fixed term. The HOME/MRB interest rate is the lowest rate available of the State’s menu of programs. In addition, HOME funds will be used as down payment and/or closing cost assistance in amounts not to inhibit borrower’s contributions of three percent of the purchase price of the home or \$1,500; which ever is greater.

The Agency will also utilize funds made available through the American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) for single-parent households that do not qualify under the Agency’s current HOME/MRB Program. ADDI funds will be used to make downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance) available to low-income families who are first-time homebuyers for the purchase the family’s principal residence in an amount that cannot exceed the greater of 6 (six) percent of the purchase price of the single family housing unit or \$10,000.

In 1990, the State adopted a “Cooperative Housing Corporation Law” to offer an alternative to traditional home ownership opportunities. The law provides, among other things, that the capital stock of a cooperative housing corporation is exempt from State tax and that the property owned by a cooperative housing corporation and subject to a proprietary lease is entitled to the State Homestead Exemption. The State will continue to support activities during FY 2006 that offer

opportunities for low and moderate income persons to achieve home ownership through the cooperative housing vehicle.

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency may offer funding to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) for the construction of single-family affordable housing. Eligible borrowers must qualify to purchase housing units under the CHDO Homeownership Housing Program by evidencing an ability to qualify for a HOME/MRB mortgage loan.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

HOME funds will be used to provide closing cost and mortgage interest rate buy down assistance for first-time homebuyers whose annual household income does not exceed eighty percent of the area median income in conjunction with the State issuance of Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (MRBs).

ADDI funds will be utilized for Single parent households who do not qualify under the Agency's current HOME/MRB Program. The program is designed to provide downpayment assistance (including closing cost assistance) to low-income families who are first-time homebuyers for the purchase of single-family housing that will serve as the family's principal residence.

- ***One Year Goals***

The State has established a goal for FY 2006 of enabling at least one thousand first time, low, moderate and middle income persons and families to purchase a house through the Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds Program's use of MRB, HOME and ADDI FUNDS provided to the State.

B. Geographic Distribution

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with downpayment and closing cost assistance through HOME and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program is administered through the involvement of financial institutions that are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating financial institutions in order to increase the number of branch locations accepting mortgage applications throughout the State.

C. Service Delivery and Management

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) administers the Single Family Mortgage Program through a statewide network of participating lenders. LHFA does not directly originate mortgage loans. Each lender is responsible for originating, processing and underwriting all mortgage loans in this program.

Procedures are established by LHFA to provide policy guidelines and instructions for the

performance of all activities by participating lenders. LHFA requires the use of lender documents which are prepared or approved by the Agency in order to assure fairness in the allocation of Agency resources and compliance with state and federal laws. All mortgage loans must meet eligibility criteria that have been established by LHFA.

All loan applications are based on the borrower's eligibility and not on special relationships between a participating lender and a particular real estate broker or developer. A participating lender may not deny a loan to an eligible borrower solely because the borrower is not a depositor or customer of the participating lender. Participating lenders may not limit the availability of mortgage financing by denying an application based on the fact that the applicant does not belong to a specified group of the public such as employees of certain organizations. All applications are accepted and processed on a "first come, first serve" basis.

LHFA regularly monitors this program directly and through the assistance of a trustee financial institution. All requirements of federal and state laws, rule and regulations applicable to mortgages and mortgage loan transactions, including without limitation, truth-in-lending laws, equal opportunities laws, usury laws, and laws regulating interest on escrow accounts must be complied with by all lenders participating in this program.

The LHFA will widely advertise the MRB program and HOME/ADDI assistance programs throughout the state.

Priority #2. Increase the supply of decent, safe and sanitary rental housing that is affordable for very low and low-income families.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The focus of this priority is to assist persons of very low and low-income that have the greatest need for affordable rental housing.

- ***Activities and Programs***

Affordable rental housing opportunities will be provided through the investment of HOME, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and Mortgage Revenue Bond program resources for rehabilitation, reconstruction and/or new construction activities. Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage developers of affordable rental housing to set aside thirty percent or more of the units for households with incomes as low as twenty percent of the area median income. Selection criteria under both HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs will be designed to assure that those projects serving the lowest income classes for the longest period of time receive the highest rating in the award of resources.

The State anticipates that the utilization of HOME funds will facilitate the rehabilitation of Mark-to-Market projects. The State also envisions active participation of and partnerships with U.S. Department of Agriculture/ Rural Development and the State Department of Economic

Development.

- *Leveraging Plan*

The State plans to utilize HOME Program funding to provide deferred payment loans secured by a subordinate mortgage for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of small and large multifamily rental properties. The HOME funds will be in the form of loans to fill the “gap” needed by the project sponsor to develop the property in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements. Leveraged funds will include syndication proceeds from Low Income Housing Tax Credits, tax exempt bond proceeds and first mortgage investment by commercial lending institutions or private investors. In connection with the Mark-to-Market program, HOME funds may be secured by a first mortgage.

The LHFA, as the State credit agency, will continue to make Low Income Housing Tax Credits available to both non-profit and for-profit developers of eligible affordable multifamily properties. In addition, selection criteria for HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will provide points for those projects evidencing maximum funding from other sources.

- *One Year Goals*

It is anticipated that FY 2006 HOME Program funds for this activity will result in the development and/or rehabilitation of at least three hundred affordable units for occupancy by very low and low income families.

B. Geographic Distribution

All construction, renovation and rehabilitation activities engaged in by the State for very low and low income households through the use of HOME Program funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas. Awards of taxable and tax-exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be disbursed on a competitive basis throughout the State as equitably as possible.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will be primarily responsible for overseeing the construction, rehabilitation and renovation activities throughout the State. LHFA will administer the HOME program, taxable and tax-exempt bond financed multifamily program and the allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits. LHFA also is a Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) for the Mark-to-Market program and is also authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily projects which satisfy public purposes published by the Agency in connection with the Risk Sharing Program.

LHFA will continue to design rental housing programs to maximize investment and participation by the private sector and non-profit organizations. Selection criteria will be established for both the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs to reflect input from the

development community through the public hearing conducted annually in conjunction with the State's Qualified Allocation Plan for Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

HOME funding will be made available for affordable rental housing in the form of a deferred payment loan secured by a second mortgage. First mortgage financing will be evidenced by the applicant and may include private mortgage financing through commercial lending institutions, FHA, RD (formerly FmHA) or other similar sources of multifamily financing. Repayment of the HOME loan will be deferred pending payoff of the first mortgage as an incentive to participation by the private sector in providing affordable housing. HOME funds will provide the lesser of \$750,000 or a maximum of fifty percent of the total development costs for rental projects leveraging funding available from commercial lending institutions and proceeds realized from the syndication of Low Income Housing Tax Credits. Availability of HOME funds for affordable rental housing will be widely advertised throughout the State with technical assistance provided to potential developers through LHFA workshops.

Priority #3. Rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by very low and low-income families.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The focus of this priority is to assist individuals and families that own and occupy substandard housing as their primary residence with incomes at or below eighty percent of the area median income.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The State may offer HOME funds on a competitive basis to local governmental units representing non-entitlement areas to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible low-income families. This program shall be designated as the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage distribution of grant funds to special needs populations and large families whose income is equal to or below sixty percent of the area median. Owner occupied dwellings must be rehabilitated to Section 8 Housing Quality Standards as well as any local codes or standards which may apply. HOME funds may also be used in conjunction with weatherization funding to facilitate the rehabilitation of substandard housing.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

Selection criteria for the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program will be implemented that favor those governmental units that provide evidence of commitment for additional sources of funding to be used in conjunction with HOME funds.

- ***One Year Goals***

The State has established a goal for FY 2006 to rehabilitate at least three hundred low-income owner occupied homes through the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

B. Geographic Distribution

The Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program will be made available to local governmental units serving non-entitlement areas throughout the State.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will administer the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program through local governmental units in accordance with a State Recipient Agreement. Applications will be accepted and processed at the local level by the participating governmental unit. The governmental unit will be responsible for evaluation of eligible properties and determination of eligibility of applicants. The rehabilitation work and inspections of units will be the responsibility of the governmental unit or their designee. Governmental units will maintain all books and records required in connection with the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program. LHFA will monitor the State Recipient's performance and compliance with record keeping and HOME program regulations including inspection of any or all rehabilitated units.

Priority #4. Increase the supply of housing with supportive services for special needs populations (i.e. elderly, physically handicapped, mentally ill, homeless, foster parent households, large families and single parent families).

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

Persons and families with special needs such as the elderly, persons with physical or mental disabilities, homeless, large families, and single parent families are targeted by this priority. Persons with physical or mental disabilities include those persons who are mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, severely and persistently mentally ill and those persons afflicted with HIV. Very low and low income persons with special needs are specifically included in the category of persons to be assisted.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The State will endeavor to increase the supply of housing units serving special needs populations through rehabilitation and replacement of existing units and new construction of additional units through development activities funded with the HOME, CDBG, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and Multi-Family Tax Exempt Bond Programs. The State will also encourage CHDOs and the nonprofit development community to more aggressively pursue HUD 202 and 811 funding. HOME funds may also be allocated for the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of transitional housing in non-entitlement areas.

The State will offer HOME funds through the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program on a competitive basis to local governmental units with selection criteria which provides incentive for governmental units to rehabilitate home owned and occupied by low income special needs populations.

Selection criteria for both HOME and the LIHTC Program will require developers of affordable rental housing set-aside for the elderly or special needs populations to provide supportive services and to identify the sources of funding of such services (i.e., daycare, job counseling, emergency transportation, personal assistance, homeownership training) for tenants.

The State will support and encourage funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services to low and very low income individuals and families.

Supportive assistance for special needs groups is to be provided in FY 2006 from a variety of Federal and State entitlement programs such as Social Security Insurance, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant program, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The majority of supportive service activities and programs to be provided in FY 2006 will be administered by the Department of Health and Hospitals and/or the Department of Social Services. Nonprofit organizations will also be instrumental in providing a variety of supportive services to the targeted populations.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

Resources available from other social service programs and private nonprofit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services for special needs populations. HOME and CDBG Program funding for rehabilitation and new construction should also leverage private investment in affordable housing projects providing accommodations for very low income families with special needs.

Available federal resources through entitlement programs available in FY 2006 will be used in conjunction with State funds to maintain existing programs targeted to assist the special needs population to secure and retain housing with the appropriate supportive services to promote independent living. State funded community awareness and technical assistance programs in FY 2006 are expected to enhance the nonprofit community's ability to successfully compete for and secure greater federal funding for supportive service housing. Both the HOME and LIHTC Programs will utilize selection criteria which assures that those projects which serve special needs populations and provide accompanying supportive services receive the highest rating for the award of funds. Incentives under both programs are also provided for the creation of fully handicap equipped units with occupancy limited to special needs populations.

- ***One Year Goals***

The objective of the State for FY 2006 is to increase the supply of rental housing by providing for the construction or rehabilitation of fifty units with occupancy limited to special needs population and to require the provision of supportive services in connection therewith.

B. Geographic Distribution

HOME funding will be made available for projects to be located in non-entitlement areas throughout the State. Low Income Housing Tax Credits and multifamily tax exempt financing will be available on a statewide basis including metropolitan and non-entitlement areas. The State's plan for FY 2006 does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for this priority.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall take the lead role in advancing affordable housing opportunities for this category of resident. The Department of Social Services, the Department of Health and Hospitals, the Department of Economic Development, and the Governor's Office of Women's Services will provide significant contributions to the delivery of supportive services.

The majority of supportive service program resources are administered by the Department of Social Services and the Department of Health and Hospitals. The Department of Health and Hospitals operates through a network of regional offices. The Department of Social Services operates through a network of sixty-four parish offices statewide and rehabilitation services offices in nine regional locations.

Priority #5. Build the capacity of communities to address their housing needs through the forming of partnerships between local governmental units, public housing authorities, nonprofit organizations, private lending institutions, for profit developers, and State and Federal governmental units.

A. Investment Plan

- ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The State sees its role as being one of a facilitator to empower local governmental units to build the capacity of CHDOs and to promote community awareness of affordable housing opportunities through outreach, informational workshops and seminars.

- ***Activities and Programs***

The LHFA, as the lead housing agency for the State, will conduct and sponsor housing seminars and workshops throughout the year for participation by developers, lenders, non-profit groups, local governmental unit and CHDOs on a statewide basis. Workshop and seminar topics will focus upon current Federal and State housing program requirements and initiatives.

The State will aggressively pursue partnership relationships with local governmental units, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), colleges, universities and other non-profit housing and housing service providers to promote the dissemination of information on

housing issues to the general public. LHFA programs will be structured to encourage participation by the private sector and to encourage the formation of partnerships between commercial businesses and nonprofit entities.

- ***Leveraging Plan***

The State anticipates that this priority will be advanced through the use of HOME program administration funds. HUD contract service providers will also be instrumental in providing technical assistance. It is expected that the housing, academic and foundation communities will contribute substantially to this effort. Due to the competitive nature of LHFA structured housing programs, both for profit developers and commercial lending institutions will be significant in soliciting participation by governmental units and nonprofit entities.

- ***One Year Goals***

Generally, the goal of the State is to educate local governmental units, CHDOs, other non-profits, for-profits, support service organizations, and the general public as to the availability and accessibility of affordable housing programs and opportunities by the end of FY 2006. Through the efforts of its lead housing agency, the State intends to accomplish this overall goal by conducting a series of conferences, workshops and seminars throughout the year and structuring programs that promote and facilitate the forming of partnerships.

B. **Geographic Distribution**

The State will promote this priority throughout the State with emphasis on non-entitlement areas.

C. **Service Delivery and Management**

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall be the lead State agency for the delivery and management of HOME funds allocated to the State. The State shall continue its' efforts to promote partnerships, capacity building and increased community awareness of affordable housing programs and opportunities. The State will regularly conduct, sponsor, and participate in seminars and workshops throughout the year in order to achieve this objective.

Homebuyer Assistance Programs

Homebuyer assistance programs will be directed exclusively to low-income households seeking to acquire their first homes. Appraisals and/or inspections of all housing units as well as the covenants contained in the mortgage instruments will be required to evidence the following:

- **Property Standards** – Compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) for acquisition and moderate rehabilitation financing and compliance with local code standards, rehabilitation standards, lead-based paint hazards standards of EPA and HUD, cost-effective energy and effectiveness standards.

- **Property Value** - Not in excess of 203(b) mortgage limits for the type of property being assisted.
- **Resale/ or Recapture Provisions-** Federal regulations for the HOME Program specify certain requirements for resale restrictions or recapture provisions when HOME funds are used to assist with a homeownership purchase, whether the purchase is with or without rehabilitation. The housing unit must be the principal residence of the family throughout the period of affordability. The period of affordability is determined by total HOME investment. To ensure affordability, the Agency will, at its option, impose either resale or recapture requirements conforming to the standards of 24 CFR 92.254.

Resale Option:

During the Period of Affordability, should the HOME-assisted homebuyer decide to sell or otherwise transfer ownership of the housing unit, the Agency shall ensure that the housing unit is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose household qualifies as a low-income household and will use the property as its principal residence. The Agency shall also ensure that the price at resale provides the original HOME-assisted homebuyer a fair return on investment (including the homeowner's investment and any capital improvement). In addition, the Agency shall ensure that the housing unit will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers. The mechanisms that will be used to impose the resale requirements will be a program note, mortgage and regulatory agreement consistent with 24 CFR 92.254.

Recapture Option:

It shall be the Agency's policy to apply the recapture option with regard to blended mortgages. The minimum amount of HOME Funds authorized to be recaptured by the Agency shall be the principal amount of the blended first mortgage times the percentage of the principal amount of such loans representing HOME Funds, as specified in the Agency's Arbitrage Certificate for the series of bonds which financed such loan.

It shall be the Agency's policy to prohibit the subordination of the Agency's lien interest on a property subsidized with HOME Funds unless the residual equity available after the new debt is placed on the property is sufficient to allow recapture of the HOME subsidy. If the residual equity available is sufficient to allow for recapture, the Agency shall give written permission to the homeowner to allow for the refinancing. During the period of affordability, no such homeowner will be permitted to refinance the property without the Agency's prior written approval.

It shall be the policy of the Agency to use its authority to forgive a portion or all of a HOME-funded loan made through the Single Family Homebuyer Program with good reason, consistent with the HOME rules and regulations, and with the approval of the

President of the Agency.

The forms of the financial assistance to be made available in the Homebuyer Assistance Programs will be one or more of the following:

- **Interest bearing loans**
- **Non-interest bearing loans**
- **Deferred payment loans**
- **Down Payment/Closing Cost Assistance Program** - A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to enable the low income households to become first-time home buyers through grants or reduced interest rate loans.
- **Interest Subsidy Program** - A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to reduce the interest rates on mortgages only to satisfy mortgage loan underwriting ratios to enable low income households to qualify for homeownership.

Affordability Period

Affordability requirements for Homeownership Assistance shall be in accordance with the following:

Homeownership Assistance HOME amount per unit	Minimum period of affordability in years
Under \$15,000	5
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,000	15

Affirmative Marketing

Section 281 of the National Affordable Housing Act (the “Act”) requires the State to prescribe procedures acceptable to the Secretary of HUD to establish and oversee a minority outreach program to ensure the inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minorities and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and legal firms, in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing authorized under the Act or any other federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

1. Utilization Plan

Applicants will be required to submit a Utilization Plan for the participation of Minority Business Enterprises/Women Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) in connection with their project. The Utilization Plan should include a policy statement signed by the applicant's chief executive official (CEO) which describes the applicant's policies and practices for subcontracting and/or for procurement of goods and services.

2. Recommended Methods for the Encouragement of M/WBEs

The following methods are recommended for applicants who wish to encourage the participation of M/WBEs on HOME-assisted contracts:

- (i) actively and affirmatively solicit bids for contracts and subcontracts from qualified M/WBEs, including the circulation of solicitations to minority and women contractor associations;
- (ii) request a list of M/WBEs from LHFA and solicit bids from M/WBEs on such list;
- (iii) attempt to ensure that plan specifications, request for proposals and other documents used to secure proposals for the performance of work or supply of materials will be made available in sufficient time for review by prospective M/WBEs;
- (iv) divide, where economically and technically feasible, the work into smaller portions to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (v) encourage, where economically and technically feasible, the formation of joint ventures, partnerships or other similar arrangements among contractors to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (vi) consult with and use the services of governmental agencies, their consultants and contractor associations to further the participation of M/WBEs;
- (vii) make efforts to ensure that progress payments to M/WBEs are made on a timely basis and with such frequency that undue financial hardship is avoided and other credit requirements are waived or appropriate alternatives developed to encourage M/WBE participation;
- (viii) make written solicitations in a timely fashion of M/WBEs listed in the Minority and Women-Owned Business Directory; and
- (ix) make timely responses to any advertisements and solicitations provided by M/WBEs.

3. Contract Reporting

All applicants may be requested to submit M/WBE Utilization reports which should include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) the name, address and telephone number of each M/WBE the applicant is using or intends to use;
- (ii) a brief description of the contract scope of work to be performed for the applicant by each M/WBE and the scheduled dates for performance;
- (iii) a statement of whether the applicant has a written agreement with each M/WBE, and if requested, copies of the agreements the applicant is using or intends to use;
- (iv) the actual total cost of the contract, the work performed and the materials provided, scope of work to be performed by each M/WBE for each contract;
- (v) the actual amounts of any payments made by the applicant to each M/WBE as of the date the compliance report was submitted; and
- (vi) the percentage of total contractors, subcontractors, vendors and suppliers utilized for the project and the total prices for each.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

I. Background

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is contained in subtitle B of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378). From funds appropriated for the ESG program, HUD is authorized to make formula grants to states and certain designated local governments (formula grantees). The administering agency for the State of Louisiana's ESGP funding allocation is the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services. ESGP regulations provide that the State may not carry on program activities with its allocated funds but must make all of its grant amounts available to local recipients. Through the establishment of regional allocation pools, in conjunction with a competitive grant award process, funds will be distributed to state recipients to carry out the purposes of the ESG Program.

II. Purpose

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is designed to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to enable homeless individuals and families to move toward independent living as well as to prevent homelessness.

The purpose of the Program is to:

- * help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless,
- * help make available additional emergency shelters,
- * help meet the costs of operating emergency shelters and of providing certain essential social services to homeless individuals, so that homeless persons have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter, but also to the supportive services and other kinds of assistance they need to improve their situations.

The Program is also intended to restrict the increase of homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities.

III. Eligible Applicants

The State of Louisiana has elected to maintain the original program requirement which restricted ESGP state recipients to units of general local government, which may include ESGP formula grantees. Grantee local governments may distribute all or part of their grant amounts to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible program activities. In an endeavor to target funding assistance to areas of greatest need, eligible applicants are further defined as governmental bodies for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent and reliable census figures. Previous recipients of the State's grant amounts are eligible to apply; however, expenditure patterns will be reviewed in evaluating such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis.

IV. Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are described in 24 CFR Part 576.21(a). ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- A. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless
- B. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education and may include (but are not limited to):
 - * assistance in obtaining permanent housing,
 - * medical and psychological counseling and supervision,
 - * employment counseling,
 - * nutritional counseling,
 - * substance abuse treatment and counseling,
 - * help in obtaining other federal, state and local assistance,
 - * other services such as child care, transportation, job placement and job training; and staff salaries necessary to provide the above services.

Grant amounts may be used to provide an essential service only if:

- 1. The service is
 - a. a new service, or
 - b. a quantifiable increase in the level of a service above that which the recipient provided with local funds during the twelve months immediately before the receipt of initial grant amounts, and
 - 2. Not more than **30 percent** of ESG Program funding is used for essential service activities.
- C. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter.
 - D. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities. Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - * short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices,
 - * security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling,

- * mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes,
- * legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings,
- * payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

If grant funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, the following conditions must be met:

1. The inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income;
2. The assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of services to the family;
3. There must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time (this "reasonable period of time" means a time period determined reasonable by the ESGP grantee and applied consistently to all recipients); and
4. The assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other sources.

Note: the references to "family" in the above conditions include one person families.

A proposed project may include homeless prevention activities only as an adjunct to other eligible activities (rehabilitation, operations, essential services). Thus a city or parish applying for ESGP funds on behalf of several nonprofit organizations serving the homeless in its jurisdiction may include homeless prevention activities in its application either as a part of a proposed project or as a separate project within its total application.

- E. Administrative Costs: Up to five percent of any ESGP entitlement grant may be used for administrative purposes. In accordance with Program requirements, Louisiana shall share the ESGP administrative allowance with local governments funded by the State.

V. Proposed Method of Funds Distribution

Beginning with its FY 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding. DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's FY 2006 ESG Program have been formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to recent U.S. Census Bureau data. The low-income population of cities and parishes is difficult to ascertain at this time because of the evacuation and resettlement caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On a daily basis, populations of various areas are changing due to events of these storms; therefore, the population figures for census 2000 will be

utilized for the 2006 funding. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

The following chart lists the allocation factors and anticipated amounts for each region for the FY 2006 State ESG Program:

	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
<i>FY 2006 ESGP Grant Amount for Distribution: \$1,571,290</i>		
Region I New Orleans	.1537939	\$ 232,427
Region II	.1210838	182,993
Region III	.0659078	99,606
Region IV	.1537187	232,314
Region V	.0522069	78,900
Region VI	.0714394	107,966
Region VII	.1235570	186,731
Region VIII	.0950414	143,635
Region IX	.0751581	113,586
Region X	.0880929	133,134
		<hr/> 1,511,290
State Administration		40,741
		<hr/> \$ 1,552,031
FY 2006 State ESGP Allotment		

Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to statewide competitive award to applicants from other regions and/or shall be reallocated among other regions in accordance with formulations consistent with the above factors.

In accordance with program policies, the State DSS will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

Grant awards shall be for a **minimum** of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- * Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- * For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximums awards may be changed at DSS's discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- * Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- * The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living
..... 30 points
- * The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly15 points
- * Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance 15 points

Elements of the above criteria include:

- * Methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities
 - * Specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates
 - * Experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities
 - * Fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s)
 - * Capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable)
- For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior

expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Preference Point Items - In accordance with ESG Program priorities, preference points will be awarded for proposed projects which include documentary evidence verifying the following criteria:

- * The proposed project is (or will be) an integral, strategic component of the local Continuum of Care resource system. (3 preference points)
- * The proposed project incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness; or the proposed project incorporates life skills training and independent living services for the special needs of homeless families with children (3 preference points)

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2006 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with local governments receiving ESGP funds in the amounts and proportions as follows:

Estimated FY 2006 ESGP State Allocation:	\$1,552,031
Administrative Allowance @ 5% of \$1,552,031 =	\$ 77,602
State share for administering ESGP assistance =	\$ 40,741
Local governments share for grant administration:	\$ 36,861

After deduction of the State's administrative share (\$40,741) from the 2006 ESGP allocation (\$1,552,031), the amount remaining for distribution to local government recipients shall be \$1,511,290. Of this \$1,511,290 amount, up to \$36,861 or 2.439 percent shall be available for administrative costs of local governments. Local government grantees may at their option elect to use 2.439 percent of grant funding for administrative purposes or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible program activities. If an administrative share is requested, the local government may include in its payment requests an administrative rate of not more than 2.5 percent calculated on invoiced categorical costs.

In accordance with program provisions, State ESGP recipients will be allowed to budget a maximum of 30 percent of grant funding for essential services and a separate maximum of thirty percent of grant funds for homeless prevention. A total therefore of up to sixty percent of ESGP funds may be allocated for both essential services and homeless prevention activities, subject to the thirty percent cap applicable to each of these program categories.

Recipients shall be required to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to its ESGP grant amount except for those grant amounts awarded from the first \$100,000 of the State's allocation. With respect to this first \$100,000 which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. A local government grantee may comply with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself, or through provision by nonprofit recipients.

State ESGP recipients shall certify to compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements including the safeguarding and confidentiality of client records concerning victims of family violence.

Table 3 identifies those local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA) PROGRAM

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program was authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901), as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-550, approved October 28, 1992). Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 and for subsequent years. This resource provides grant funds to State and local governments to devise long-term, comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of low-income people living with AIDS. Funds are available under HOPWA either through “entitlement grants” or “competitive grants.” The State of Louisiana began receiving State formula HOPWA funds under the entitlement grant formula in 1994.

The program is governed by the HOPWA Final Rule, 24 CFR Part 574, as amended, and the Consolidation Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs, Final Rule 24 CFR Part 91, as amended.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, a state must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report for December 30, 2004, there were 24,602 cumulative cases of AIDS in Louisiana. The State of Louisiana currently has 2,618 persons who are living with AIDS, excluding the greater New Orleans and greater Baton Rouge EMSAs. The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State also has an approved Consolidated Plan.

HOPWA Priorities

Since initially receiving Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant funds in 1994, the State of Louisiana is committed to providing critically needed housing and services to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA is the only federal program targeted specifically to meet the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS; it was established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.

Priority #1. To provide low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families with housing and services.

- Objectives:
1. To fund five residential facilities throughout the State that can provide appropriate housing and supportive services to a minimum of 40 eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS.
 2. To fund at least one AIDS service organization/community based organization in each of the nine DHH Public Health Regions of the State (excluding Regions I and II), to provide short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility payments and tenant based rental assistance to a minimum of 1,000 eligible clients and their family members.

In the interest of assuring that limited HOPWA resources are targeted to people with the greatest housing needs, HOPWA funds are specifically allocated for people with HIV/AIDS who are also “low income” (having less than eighty per cent of the applicable median income for the parish of residence). The goal of providing low income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families with housing has been achieved by providing an appropriate mix of housing choices. While over 90% of the respondents to the “Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005” indicated that they lived in a house, apartment or mobile home and would qualify for, and benefit from, the provision of short-term emergency rent, utility or mortgage assistance, the five residential facilities funded throughout the state also were able to provide services to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who had no other appropriate housing options.

Priority #2: To leverage the use of housing assistance by coordinating both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II CARE Act funds.

- Objectives:
1. To increase the coordination and collaboration between HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds. This coordination is important, especially to the extent possible that the State of Louisiana can use the relatively limited HOPWA funds to provide actual housing, or assistance to obtain or remain in housing, while utilizing the larger amount of Ryan White Title II funds to provide necessary services to this population.
 2. To improve the coordination and monitoring of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II housing assistance with the continuation of a joint billing program for monthly invoices.
 3. To use the Ryan White “Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005” housing analysis to justify the priority setting of the use of both HOPWA and Ryan White housing assistance for Louisiana.

The two noted sources of grant funds (HOPWA and Ryan White Title II) are similar to the extent that both grants may be used to provide supportive services to people living with HIV/AIDS. They both may be used to provide housing assistance, although Ryan White Title II grant funds may be used only for limited housing services, such as housing referral services or emergency housing assistance when there is a demonstrated link to maintaining the eligible client in primary medical care. These funds cannot be used for construction, renovation or continuing assistance with rent or utilities, and may not be used for the payment of mortgages.

In an attempt to maximize these two resources for the provision of housing and housing assistance, the State of Louisiana primarily utilizes HOPWA funding for the payment of short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility payments or tenant-based rental assistance, on behalf of an eligible low income client living with HIV/AIDS, or to support the rehabilitation, conversion, lease or repair of a residential facility for low income individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The majority of Ryan White Title II dollars are utilized throughout the state to provide supportive services such as case management, transportation assistance, assistance in obtaining antiretroviral combination therapy and other necessary medications, psychosocial support services (individual or

group counseling), access to food pantry and food vouchers, the provision of and referrals to mental health and substance abuse services, access to home based care and hospice services, continuation of health insurance, direct emergency financial assistance and funds to assist in meeting a health insurance co-payment or deductible requirement.

The second goal is to leverage and maximize the use of housing assistance by coordinating the monitoring and utilization of both HOPWA and Ryan White CARE Act Title II funds, and all of the objectives associated with that goal have also been accomplished. The alteration of the Louisiana CAREWare software and data collection system has continued to improve the ability for providers to carefully monitor client utilization of both programs and then jointly bill the HIV/AIDS Program for their monthly service provision to eligible low income clients. In addition to the fiscal monitoring, the Case Management/Housing Coordinator of the HIV/AIDS Program includes the provision of emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments and now the guidelines for tenant-based rental assistance in his annual programmatic monitoring site visit to each Community Based Organization to assure compliance with all State and federal regulations (the five payment rule, client financial and medical eligibility, the presence of appropriate documentation for these participation requirements, documentation regarding lead based paint and the presence of a functional smoke detector, safeguards for client confidentiality, etc.).

The Ryan White "Title I and II Statewide HIV/AIDS Needs Report 2004 - 2005" was again utilized to assist in the allocation of the FY 2005/06 State Formula HOPWA award, and the State of Louisiana is pleased to report that all goals and objectives established for the reporting period have been achieved.

Priority #3: To build the capacity of regional communities in Louisiana to define and address their affordable housing needs for low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

- Objectives:
1. To encourage constituency involvement with other HUD program grantees (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA), including individuals from State and local governments, AIDS service organizations, community based organizations, finance agencies, affordable housing agencies, and public housing authorities that develop, provide or coordinate services for persons receiving housing assistance; as well as consumers and client advocates.
 2. To continue to encourage active participation with the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless to ensure that services are provided in an effective, comprehensive and coordinated manner, and that clients utilize a range of service options.
 3. To continue to allocate a limited amount of HOPWA resource identification funding to those areas of the State with a severe shortage of housing options, in order to increase the amount of safe and affordable choices in appropriate housing to low and moderate income individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

With the development of new treatment protocols and improved access to primary medical

care and medications, mortality rates for persons living with HIV/AIDS have been declining in recent years across the United States. Many persons living with HIV/AIDS who have access to these emerging treatments are beginning to address issues of living relatively long, productive and healthy lives. Access to primary medical care should be the priority of all systems of care for individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The emphasis of broad spectrum care and treatment will shift a programmatic focus from the single-disease and single-person modality, to one that is full-spectrum, family oriented and linked to a vast array of supportive social services. A successful system of care will incorporate all the components of medical and social services as they relate to the provision of services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

The service delivery model that is currently in place for the case management of individuals living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana is that of a social worker providing for the bio-psycho-social needs of an eligible client in the setting of a local or regional community based organization (CBO). As a result of this model, more people are talking about a team approach to case management. This model would focus on care coordination provided by a “care team” that would include all components of the individual’s needs. With a team approach no one individual or agency is required to develop all the necessary resources to assist with the client’s greater needs. Multiple agencies can contribute resources and share the burden within the team model. More importantly, the team approach can provide a more integrated approach to the overall system of care and a holistic approach to meeting the needs of the client.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) intends to apply for the projected \$932,000 of State formula allocation for FY 2006 HOPWA funds. (Notification of actual funding levels will be provided as soon as the information is available to the State from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).) This Office will serve as recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the entire state with the exception of DHH Administrative Regions I and II—the greater New Orleans and Baton Rouge EMSAs). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2006 HOPWA funds to social service agencies and housing providers in seven of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals regions.

The HIV/AIDS Program has the primary responsibility for overseeing the State’s response to the AIDS epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Program is composed of three programmatic sections: HIV Services (Care and Treatment), HIV Surveillance and HIV Prevention.

The Services section is responsible for overseeing the provision of medical and social service needs of HIV infected persons. The State’s systems for providing for the needs for persons with HIV infection are complex, but briefly, include a statewide network of ambulatory care clinics (operated by LSU Health Care Services Division and the LSU-Shreveport Medical Center) to provide medical care, a statewide HIV formulary to provide medications to patients who do not have insurance to pay for them, and a statewide network of providers of Home Health services and social services (e.g., case management, transportation assistance, oral health care, legal advocacy, etc.). Patients who are identified as HIV infected are given access to these services through case managers in the main AIDS services organizations in each region of the state (which in nearly all cases are funded both to carry out HIV Prevention activities and to provide social services) or through social workers located in the ambulatory care clinics.

The HIV Surveillance section is responsible for tracking the AIDS epidemic and maintaining statistics on HIV infections and cases of AIDS so that policy makers, health care providers, community groups, and the general public can make informed decisions in responding to the epidemic. The statistics include detailed aggregate and demographic information on persons living with AIDS, information on the prevalence of HIV infection, and information on behaviors that put people at risk for HIV infection. This information is collected, analyzed, interpreted, and made available to the community.

The HIV Prevention section is responsible for activities geared to reduce the transmission of HIV, which include: provision of HIV Prevention Counseling and Testing in nearly two hundred medical, social service and community-based sites; Partner Notification in conjunction with the STD Disease Intervention Specialists; distribution of approximately two million condoms annually through private and public agencies; and the Louisiana HIV/AIDS and STD Hotline.

The State of Louisiana does not have a match requirement for the HOPWA Program. However, HOPWA funds have been used by project sponsors as a match to leverage other HUD programs with specific references to persons with AIDS.

The HIV/AIDS Program has solicited input from the statewide Regional Consortia, AIDS services/community based organizations, residential facilities and people living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the 2006 HOPWA funds. Based on this input, and to ensure the efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds, sixty percent of the annual HOPWA funds will be awarded through a Request for Proposal (RFP) through the Ryan White CARE Act Title II Regional Consortia (this includes the entire state excluding Region I--the greater New Orleans EMSA--and Region II--the greater Baton Rouge EMSA) for the provision of short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments and tenant-based rental assistance for eligible HIV infected individuals.

Five HIV/AIDS residential facilities in DHH Administrative Regions III, IV, V, VII and VIII will be allocated approximately thirty-three percent of the HOPWA funds. These HOPWA funds will be allocated through a Solicitation of Application process. These funds are for the renovation, rehabilitation, acquisition, conversion, lease and repairs of facilities or purchase of capital equipment. A majority of the remainder of the funds (7%) will be allocated to a limited number of successful applicants for the provision of Resource Identification, while three percent will be utilized to cover the State's administrative expenses in overseeing and monitoring this program.

Needs Statement

In the United States, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is no longer a disease that primarily affects gay men. The fastest growing AIDS populations are women, young adults, people of color, people with histories of substance abuse and/or mental illness, and people from rural areas of the country. The changing face of the epidemic implies a need for services, approaches and education that address these changing needs. The focus of HIV/AIDS housing providers has shifted from assisting people at the end of their lives to assisting them with transition from living with HIV

to living with AIDS. Some residents have begun to work or are thinking about the possibility of going back to work.

Each year the State of Louisiana is faced with the task of distributing the funds it receives from the federal government AIDS-related programs. In every community in every parish there is a resident that is either HIV-positive or diagnosed with AIDS, and therefore, each community has some degree of need for AIDS program funding. Without stable housing a person living with HIV has diminished access to care and services and a diminished opportunity to live a productive life. As has been stated previously, the housing needs of people with AIDS change as the disease progresses.

Thus, throughout the progression of the disease, the ability to find affordable housing and to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. As a client's health diminishes, persons living with HIV/AIDS experience significant need for ancillary and supportive services.

Eligible Activities

Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA) funds can be used for the following activities:

1. Housing information services including, but not limited to, counseling, information, and referral services to assist eligible individuals to locate, acquire, finance and maintain housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origins, familial status, or handicap;
2. Resource identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives);
3. Acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities to provide housing and services;
4. New construction (for single room occupancy (SRO) dwellings and community residences only);
5. Project - or tenant-based rental assistance, including assistance for shared housing arrangement;
6. Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent the homelessness of tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling;
7. Supportive services including, but not limited to, health, mental health, assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, State and Federal government benefits and services, except that health services may only be provided to individuals with HIV/AIDS and not to family members of these individuals;

8. Operating costs for housing including maintenance, security, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies, and other incidental costs;
9. Technical assistance in establishing and operating a community residence, including planning and other pre-development or pre-construction expenses and including, but not limited to, costs relating to community outreach and educational activities regarding AIDS or related diseases for persons residing in proximity to the community residence;
10. Administrative expenses: (i) Each grantee may use not more than three percent of the grant amount for its own administrative costs related to administering grant amounts and allocating such amounts to project sponsors; and (ii) Each project sponsor receiving amounts from grants made under this program may use not more than seven percent of the amounts received for its own administrative cost related to carry out eligible activities under this section, including cost of staff necessary to carry out eligible activities; and
11. For competitive grants only, any other activity proposed by the applicant and approved by HUD.

The use and distribution of Fiscal Year 2006 HOPWA funds are summarized as follows:

HOPWA Funding Projections for 2006

Total Funding	\$951,000
Administrative Costs (3%)	<u>28,530</u>
Total Funds Available	\$922,470 (total programmatic allocation)
STRMU	\$322,864 (35%)
TBRA	\$230,617 (25%)
Residential Facilities	\$304,415 (33%)
Resource Identification	\$ 64,573 (7%)

The activities eligible for funding assistance are listed in the section entitled "Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities." More detailed information regarding the distribution of these funds is provided in the section entitled "Geographic Distribution."

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

In September, 2003, HUD issued Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice 03-09, "Development of State and Local Performance Measurement Systems for Community Planning and Development Formula Grant Programs", to strongly encourage each CPD formula grantee to develop such a system. That notice instructed each grantee to provide a description of its status in developing a system to measure performance in the self-evaluation section of their next Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The State provided that information for each program in the CAPER which was prepared for the FY 2004 Program Year and submitted to HUD in June of 2005.

The Council of State Community Development Agencies (COSCDA), of which the Office of Community Development, the Office of Community Services, and the Department of Health and Hospitals, HIV/AIDS Program are members, spearheaded an effort with several other national organizations of local and state grantees to refine a "Performance Outcome Measurement System" framework. The effort, which was in response to CPD Notice 03-09, led to a comprehensive approach to the measurement of outcomes for HUD's major community development formula grant programs. The system includes objectives, outcomes, and indicators for each type of activity undertaken with funds made available from these programs. At a minimum, the State offices which are members of COSCDA, plan to use this system once it is finalized and meets with the approval of HUD.

Staff from the Office of Community Development attended a meeting sponsored by COSCDA for Program Managers in November of 2005. Considerable time at that meeting was devoted to HUD's requirements for a performance measurement system for States to follow when reporting on the accomplishments of the Community Development Block Grant Program. HUD has projected that the performance measurement indicators will be set up in IDIS by Spring of 2006. In the Fall of 2006, states will be required to enter performance measurement data into IDIS for any activity, or if appropriate, any portion of an activity completed after the beginning of Fiscal Year 2007. The Office of Community Development will comply with the performance measurement requirements established by HUD.

The following additional comments regarding the development of a performance measurement system are provided by the Office of Community Services and the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency.

The Office of Community Services is a member of the Council of State Community Development Agencies (COSCDA) and has been following the development of performance measures through COSCDA and a training session held by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Office of Community Services has developed the performance measures below that are applicable to the Emergency Shelter Grants Program. As the national system evolves, OCS will evolve with it. It would take a one to two year implementation period to begin to get data other than what is being required in the Annual Performance Report from HUD and IDIS. Projects would need to be made aware of new data required and have that long to be able to provide

meaningful data. The devastation from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita has severely damaged some emergency shelters, including their records. For some programs it will be almost impossible to provide data from previous services and a challenge to set up new systems for performance measurements. The Office of Community Services has used several ways to gain information on performance to include the Annual Performance Report, the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless yearly Needs Assessment/Shelter Survey, and information contained in the Homeless Management Information System.

The Office of Community Services will have performance measures under all three objectives under the goal of providing decent housing. Homelessness has become so pervasive after two catastrophic hurricanes such that estimates for the number to be served are hard to project. The numbers below had been projected prior to this devastation. The following are the performance measures that will be used.

GOAL: PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING

INPUT: Emergency Shelter Grant Funding And Match

OBJECTIVE NUMBER 1: Suitable Living Environment

Outcome: The provision of emergency and transitional housing stabilizes individuals and families through accessibility to decent housing and essential services.

Objective and Outcome: Accessibility for the purpose of providing decent housing

Activities: Housing for the homeless, including the chronically homeless

Output Indicator: Number of persons having access to shelter or transitional housing for the purpose of providing decent housing and stability.

Outcome Statement: Approximately 19,500 persons (unduplicated) will have access to shelter for the purpose of providing decent housing

OBJECTIVE NUMBER 2: Decent affordable housing

Outcome: Financial assistance to families who have received eviction notices, foreclosure notices, or notices of termination or families who need assistance with first month's rent, utilities or deposits to make their housing more affordable.

Objective and Outcome: Affordability for the purpose of providing decent affordable housing

Activities: Rental and utility assistance to prevent foreclosure, eviction, or utility disconnection.

Payment of first month's rent, utilities, or deposits for persons moving from a shelter into their own housing

Outcome Indicator: Number of persons receiving rental or utility assistance to prevent homelessness

Outcome Statement: Approximately 12% of Emergency Shelter Grant funding will be used to make decent housing affordable through homeless prevention activities

OBJECTIVE NUMBER 3: Promoting Livability

Outcome: Facilities with supportive services provide a livable environment for persons living with mental illness, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders, many who are chronically homeless

Objective and Outcome: Livability for the purpose of providing decent housing for special needs subpopulations of the homeless

Activities: Housing with supportive services for the homeless, including the chronically homeless or those at risk of becoming chronically homeless

Outcome Indicator: Number of persons stabilized with severe mental illness, substance abusers and the dually diagnosed

Outcome Statement: Approximately 500 persons will receive shelter services to provide a livable environment for persons with severe mental illness (about 100), substance abusers (about 265), and the dually diagnosed (about 135).

The Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) was created by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA), and has been amended several times by subsequent legislation. In general, under the HOME Program, HUD allocates funds by formula among eligible State and local governments to strengthen public-private partnerships and expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing, with primary attention to rental housing, for low and very-low income families. The State as a HOME Program participating jurisdiction (PJ) may use HOME funds to carry out multi-year housing strategies through acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction of housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.

The State continues to design housing programs to meet the objectives of the HOME Program. A performance measurement system is being designed that will be used to improve performance and better target resources. There are two critical components of the performance measurement system: (1) productivity and (2) program impact. In housing and community development, productivity reflects the level of efficiency (quantity, quality, and quickness) with which the State undertakes its' activities. Program impact, on the other hands, reflects the extent to which those activities yield the desired outcomes in the community or in the lives of persons assisted. The following design is a draft of the performance measurement system that will be used by the State to improve performance and better target resources.

HOME Program Performance Measurement System

Objective: Decent/Affordable Housing

Program Activity: Rental Housing Production

Primary Outcome: Increase in Supply of Affordable Rental Housing

Indicators to Be Measured:

- Number of Low to Moderate Income (LMI) households living in safe affordable rental housing
- Amount of private investment in affordable housing stock
- Number of unit years of affordability

Program Activity: Rental Housing Rehabilitation

Primary Outcomes: Increase in supply of safe, code compliant affordable rental housing
Preservation of the supply of safe, code compliant affordable rental housing.

Indicators To Be Measured:

- Number of LMI households living in safe affordable rental housing
- Amount of private investment in affordable housing stock
- Number of unit years of affordability

Program Activity: Homeownership

Primary Outcome: Increase in LMI Homeowners with safe affordable housing

Indicators To Be Measured:

- Number of LMI households becoming homeowners
- Number of unit years of affordability

Program Activity: Owner Occupied Rehabilitation

Primary Outcomes: Decent and affordable housing for LMI persons or families
Improved housing quality or code compliant housing
Preservation of the supply of affordable housing (owner)

Indicators To Be Measured:

- Number of LMI households living in safer, code compliant or energy efficient housing

Program Activity: Tenant Based Rental Assistance

Primary Outcome: Increased Number of LMI households living in safe, affordable rental housing.

Indicators To Be Measured:

- Number of LMI households living in safe, affordable rental housing (paying 30% or less of their income for housing)
- Number of formerly homeless individuals and families living in living in safe, affordable permanent housing.

The performance measurement system will relate goals and priorities with outcomes as indicated in the FY 2004 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

COMMENTS RECEIVED

A summary of each comment received on the housing and community development needs of the State is shown in bold type and is followed by a summarized response to each comment. The number in parentheses represents the number of similar comments received relative to the summarized comment.

- **LHFA should complete a Statewide housing needs assessment. (1)**

LHFA: Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) has completed the Statewide housing needs assessment. This assessment should be available on the LHFA website (www.lhfa.state.la.us) in the very near future.

- **Affordable single-family home ownership opportunities in the rural and urban areas should be increased. (1)**

LHFA: HOME funds are made available on a statewide basis with a primary focus on non-entitlement areas. Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with affordable mortgages, down payment and closing cost assistance through the use of HOME Program and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Single Family Program is administered through a network of participating lenders that are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating lenders in order to increase homeownership opportunities throughout the State.

- **Grant funding should be designated to support certified housing counseling agencies. (1)**

LHFA: Currently, the Agency does not provide funding for this activity; however, to assist households receiving American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) assistance to be better prepared to purchase and maintain homeownership, the Agency will provide homebuyer's counseling service. It is proposed that the Agency partner with its current network of Community Action Provider (CAP) Agencies or HUD approved counseling agencies to provide homebuyers counseling. Additionally, the Agency's Master Servicer is required to implement early intervention services.

- **Grant funding should be designated to support certified homebuyers training agencies. (1)**

LHFA: See previous response

- **Grant funding should be designated for new construction to CHDOs. (1)**

LHFA: HOME funds will be made available to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing in which qualified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) are the owners, developers and/or sponsors. At least fifteen percent (15%) of the HOME funds will be set-aside for use by state certified CHDOs which must materially participate in the development and operation of a qualified low-income housing project in accordance with the requirement specified in 24 CFR Part 92.

It is anticipated that HOME funds will be made available in the form of deferred payment loans not grants to fill the “gap” needed by the project sponsor for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements. Leveraged funds will include syndication proceeds from Low Income Housing Tax Credits, tax exempt bond proceeds and first mortgage investment by commercial lending institutions or private investors. The State may consider using a portion of the 15% CHDO set-aside as a grant to leverage other funding sources. If so, it will be announced during the initial phase of the HOME/ CHDO Affordable Rental Housing Program application workshop.

- **Grant funding should be designated for funding soft seconds to increase affordable home ownership for the very low income, elderly and disabled families. (1)**

LHFA: The State may consider this suggestion.

- **LHFA should collaborate with Entergy to offer no interest home ownership loans to promote affordable single-family new construction. (1)**

LHFA: The State will research the possibility.

- **Grants should be offered to communities with high rates of housing blight to promote housing rehabilitation. (1)**

CDBG: Communities with higher rates of housing blight can apply for funding for housing rehabilitation. All target areas funded within a community are blighted areas.

LHFA: The State does offer assistance to communities (units of local government) to promote housing rehabilitation through a grant program. Communities are targeted for assistance based on the poverty rate and number of substandard housing units that are owner occupied. The housing rehabilitation program known as RESTORE provides grants to assist eligible low-income homeowners with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income that reside in homes that are substandard. Additional selection criteria points are awarded to applications that evidence special needs households as part of the target market for

assistance.

The State's most recent owner occupied rehabilitation program that is administered through LHFA targets assistance to homeowners in the Delta Parishes of the State who occupy substandard housing. The Delta region is one of the poorest clusters of parishes in Louisiana. According to the 2000 Census, the average family poverty rate in this area is more than 26 percent, which is substantially higher than the state's poverty rate of 17.3 percent.

- **Funding should be provided for project based rental units. (1)**

LHFA: LHFA serves as the Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) in partnership with HUD to restructure FHA-insured affordable rental housing that receives Section 8 project based rent subsidies to assure their long-term viability to owners and availability to eligible low-income households. The restructuring program is known as Mark-to-Market. HOME funds are made available in the form of a soft-second mortgage to assist with the rehabilitation needs of projects accepted into this program in accordance with the restructuring agreement.

- **Tenant based assistance should be funded and provided to very low income, elderly and disabled families. (1)**

LHFA: According to 24 CFR 91.325 (d) (1), there are two requirements that allows for the inclusion of this type of assistance in the consolidated plan: (1) the local housing market conditions must lead to the choice of this option and (2) it must be an essential element of the consolidated plan. Tenant selection must be consistent with income requirements, federal preferences (occupying substandard housing, severe cost burden, or involuntary displaced) and preferences for individuals with special needs.

The local housing market conditions has not lead to the choice of this option; therefore, the State does not anticipate the use of HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The State will fund other programs that will produce and preserve more affordable housing units for eligible households including those with special needs in accordance with its FY 2006 Annual Action Plan. However, the State will also continue to research and review the concern during the FY 2005- 2009 Consolidated Planning period.

- **One commenter suggested partnering HOME with Habitat of Humanity affiliates in order to provide better homeownership opportunities for low-income households living outside of entitlement communities with the state. The following two difficulties are noted as areas in which HOME assistance could serve to benefit expanded homeownership through Habitat sponsored housing.**

(1) While the use of sweat equity and volunteer labor serves to reduce the cost of housing, the cost of construction nevertheless continues to increase. As a result, it is becoming increasingly difficult to develop homeownership housing for very low-income families. A subsidy to reduce the development cost of housing could serve to enable a wider range of low-income families to qualify at an affordable monthly cost.

(2) No-interest mortgages to homebuyers are held and serviced by the Habitat organizations. As mortgage payments are made, those funds are re-invested in the development of additional housing. However, because mortgage payments are over a long term (typically about 20 years), the amount of funds available to reinvest over the short term is limited. A development subsidy to write-down a portion of the cost of a home, and/or a no-interest, deferred second mortgage for part of the purchase cost would enable an organization to recapture a portion of its development cost at the time of sale to a homebuyer, enabling those recovered funds to be reinvested into additional housing and thus expanding the capacity of an organization to develop additional housing development. (1)

A soft-second HOME mortgage plus closing cost assistance has been available to the Baton Rouge Habitat organization from the Baton Rouge HOME jurisdiction for several years. This asset recovery program has enabled the organization to expand upon housing production at a faster rate than would otherwise have been the case. (1)

LHFA: The State will research and consider the comment during the FY 2005- 2009 Consolidated Planning period.

- **Agencies should commit to locating funding to create a statewide housing registry of affordable housing for persons with disabilities and make it available to the public. (5)**

CDBG: The Office of Community Development (OCD) has suggested sources of funding for the creation of a statewide housing registry to the Advocacy Group. OCD has no funds to provide for the creation of a registry.

LHFA: The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency recognizes the benefit of having a registry solely for the disabled community. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will make available in the very near future on the LHFA website (www.lhfa.state.la.us), a listing of properties funded with HOME, Tax Credits and other program resources. The list will include pertinent information about each development (e. g. name, location, number of units, developer, funding award, etc.). From the various lists on line, representatives of various advocacy groups may contact the developer directly for any specific information needed. Additionally, this method will allow the representatives to set up their own database to meet their particular goals.

- **Agencies should create a Comprehensive Accessibility Program apart from existing rehabilitation programs. (4)**

CDBG: The Office of Community Development has set-aside \$100,000 under its FY 2006 housing program to fund one pilot accessibility only program.

LHFA: The rehabilitation programs that are administered by the Agency utilize HOME funds. As such, HOME funds may be used to pay the costs:

- (1) To meet the property standards in 92.251;
- (2) To make essential improvements, including energy-related repairs or improvements, improvements necessary to permit use by persons with disabilities among other repairs as specified in 92.206 (Eligible Project Cost).

The HOME Program requires that the entire dwelling meet the minimum housing quality standards at the completion of the repairs. The LHFA routinely provides funding to units of local governments to assist eligible homeowners to address the rehabilitation needs of their homes that may include accessibility.

- **Comments were received suggesting that the HOME agency should provide funding for tenant based rental assistance for low-income households. (8)**

LHFA: According to 24 CFR 91.325 (d) (1), there are two requirements that allow for the inclusion of this type of assistance in the consolidated plan: (1) the local housing market conditions must lead to the choice of this option and (2) it must be an essential element of the consolidated plan. Tenant selection must be consistent with income requirements, federal preferences (occupying substandard housing, severe cost burden, or involuntary displaced) and preferences for individuals with special needs.

The local housing market conditions has not lead to the choice of this option; therefore, the State does not anticipate the use of HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The State will fund other programs that will produce and preserve more affordable housing units for eligible households including those with special needs in accordance with its FY 2006 Annual Action Plan. However, the State will also continue to research and review the concern during the FY 2005- 2009 Consolidated Planning period.

- **Agencies should monitor projects to insure that all housing projects newly constructed or substantially altered since 1988 with CDBG housing assistance and HOME funding, or whose owners received Low Income Housing Tax Credits, have 5% of their units accessible to people with mobility impairments, and an additional 2% accessible to people with sensory impairments, and that they accept Section 8 vouchers. Agencies should maximize the occupancy of accessible units by persons with disabilities through**

publicity and marketing efforts, including organizations and agencies that serve the disability community and the elderly. (3)

CDBG: CDBG funds are only used to rehabilitate or replace substandard, single family units. Therefore, the comment about monitoring for requirements relative to multi-family structures does not apply.

LHFA: The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency has a Compliance Department that monitors all Tax Credits and HOME-assisted projects to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements. LHFA encourages the private developers that own the projects to make accessible units available in compliance with Fair Housing and Affirmative Marketing Requirements.

- **Development of program criteria and workshops to encourage the use of Universal Design Elements in new construction. (4)**

CDBG: The LCDBG staff is conducting research to determine which, if any, of the universal design elements should be incorporated into required housing criteria under future LCDBG program years.

LHFA: LHFA will research the feasibility of incorporating the use of Universal Design Elements in new construction programs.

- **The downpayment assistance program administered by LHFA is available only to single parent families. The program needs to be made available to low income people with disabilities. (1)**

LHFA: The State may consider this suggestion.

- **Several commenters suggested creating a disability advisory committee. The Office of Mental Health would like a seat on that committee. (4)**

CDBG: OCD has agreed to participate on a disability advisory committee.

LHFA: The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency is also willing to participate in this worthy cause as the needs, rights, issues, and concerns of all persons with disabilities are of utmost concern to the State.

- **The Office of Community Services needs to include an applicant's plans to coordinate**

efforts with the local mental health system in their competitive review of the applications. (1)

ESG: The Office of Community Services requires all applicants to describe their “coordination of the proposed project with available community resources so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and with other services essential to achieve independent living”. This section covers 15 points of their scoring. Project applicants can be awarded priority points for providing “longer term shelter (over 30 days) for program participants and incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness”. They are asked to enclose documentation.

- **Increase housing opportunities for the elderly and disabled. (2)**

LHFA: The State will endeavor to increase the supply of housing units serving special needs populations through rehabilitation and replacement of existing units and new construction of additional units through development activities funded with the HOME, CDBG, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and Multi-Family Tax Exempt Bond Programs. The State will also encourage CHDOs and the nonprofit development community to more aggressively pursue HUD 202 and 811 funding. HOME funds may also be allocated for the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of transitional housing in non-entitlement areas.

The State will offer HOME funds through the Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program on a competitive basis to local governmental units with selection criteria which provides incentives for governmental units to rehabilitate homes owned and occupied by low income special needs populations.

Selection criteria for both HOME and the LIHTC Program will require developers of affordable rental housing set-aside for the elderly or special needs populations to provide supportive services and to identify the sources of funding of such services (i.e., daycare, job counseling, emergency transportation, personal assistance, homeownership training) for tenants.

The State will support and encourage funding applications by any other entity that will assist in the delivery of housing and supportive housing services to low and very low-income individuals and families.

- **Information relative to performance, goals, prioritization of funding, distribution of funds, etc. needs to be presented at the hearing. (1)**

CDBG: Performance hearings are held annually. The next performance hearing will be held on May 19, 2005. A public notice has been published.

- **Parishes and cities should be allowed to file an application at any time for the**

development of infrastructure to serve low-income housing developments. (1)

CDBG: The Office of Community Development has a two year funding cycle for infrastructure. Infrastructure to serve low-income housing developments can be applied for every two years. In meetings with consultants and local officials, it was felt that a two year cycle was more efficient.

- **HOME funds should primarily be used in non-metro, non-entitlement municipalities or rural parishes because HUD has already allocated metro areas their fair share of HOME funds based on population and need formula. (1)**

LHFA: HOME funds are made available on a competitive basis and are allocated only to fill the gap between other sources of funds available to the project and the required uses of funds in the project. The State administers HOME funds primarily for distribution in non-metro, non-entitlement municipalities or rural parishes.

According to 24 CFR 92.50 (d) (1) and 24 CFR 92.50 (e) (1), HUD allocates HOME funds to participating jurisdictions; 60% to units of general local government and 40% to States.

In addition, 24 CFR 92.201 (b) (1) (2) allows each State, as participating jurisdiction, to be responsible for distributing HOME funds throughout the State according to the State's assessment of the geographical distribution of the housing needs within the State, as identified in the State's approved consolidated plan. The State distributes HOME funds to rural areas in amounts that take into account the non-metropolitan share of the State's total population and objective measures of rural housing need, such as poverty and substandard housing, as set forth in the State's approved consolidated plan.

To the extent the need is within the boundaries of a participating unit of general local government, the State and the unit of general local government coordinate activities to address that need. The State may also carry out its own HOME program without active participation of units of general local government or may distribute HOME funds to units of general local government to carry out HOME programs in which both the State and all or some of the units of general local government perform specified program functions.

Activities to increase first time homeownership opportunities with downpayment and closing cost assistance through HOME and ADDI funds will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The Homeownership Rehabilitation Assistance Program will be made available to local governmental units serving non-entitlement areas throughout the State.

All multi-family construction, renovation and rehabilitation activities engaged in by the State for very low and low income households through the use of HOME Program funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the State, with special focus given to non-entitlement rural areas.

- **HOME funds should give priority points in the award rating system for applicants that expand the supply of new affordable housing stock to meet the urgent statewide need for affordable rental housing stock and new Homeownership opportunity. Fewer points should be given to applications that are already HUD funded or USDA funded for rehabilitation. (1)**

LHFA: The Agency will give these comments careful consideration.

- **HOME funds should be made available as project based to fund vouchers for rental facilities to expand the supply of permanent affordable housing to serve homeless households and persons already in a homeless program and moving through the system to independence. (1)**

LHFA: HOME funded TBRA is similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program that is open to anyone residing in the community who is income-eligible. Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) generally allows a program participant to choose a rental-housing unit anywhere in the community that meets program standards. TBRA cannot be tied to a specific project (e.g., project-based).

- **The ADDI program should be modified to accommodate families with bad credit. They need to go through an intermediary nonprofit housing developer with a performance based “credit sale” program and still have the housing unit eligible for down payment assistance and closing cost assistance through the nonprofit. (1)**

LHFA: The State will take this suggestion under consideration relative to assisting households with credit concerns who might otherwise be eligible for homeownership.

- **HOPWA funds should be made available to nonprofit corporations in rural parishes on a case by case basis to develop long-term housing and care for women and women with HIV and children and single men. Monies should be provided for case management in addition to expanding the supply of housing stock. (1)**

HOPWA: The HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) is the designated entity within the Louisiana Office of Public Health to oversee and coordinate the State’s response to the AIDS epidemic. To this end, the HIV/AIDS Program receives funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to address housing issues of people living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately thirty-five percent of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula award is allocated to residential facilities in the DHH public health regions. These HOPWA funds are awarded through a competitive Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities Solicitation of Application process and they are utilized for rehabilitation, conversion, lease and repair of a current structure; the purchase of capital equipment, related operating expenses, and the administrative costs associated with this program. The remaining sixty-five percent of the HOPWA formula award is allocated

through a Solicitation of Proposal. This competitive application process occurs annually in conjunction with the statewide Solicitation of Proposals from eligible agencies to provide services to low income HIV-infected individuals through Ryan White CARE Act funds. These HOPWA funds provide short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance to eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The funds are also utilized to establish, coordinate, and develop housing resources for eligible persons. A client who is eligible must be a Louisiana resident; must be HIV infected with a disabling condition or diagnosed with AIDS; and shall not have an income that exceeds 80% of the HUD established median for the area.

The HIV/AIDS Program coordinates many of the HIV-related service delivery programs, grants and contracts in the State in order to coordinate service delivery to eligible individuals throughout Louisiana. This includes the management of the annual Ryan White CARE Act Title II award. Providers of HOPWA funds must demonstrate adequate linkages with regional AIDS services organizations and other community-based organizations providing HIV services. Clients who are eligible for HOPWA funds are also eligible to receive other social services including case management services as needed.

The HIV/AIDS Program, in an effort to solicit input from HIV-infected individuals throughout the state to guide the program funding to services of greatest need, conducts Statewide Needs Assessments to gain a greater understanding of the current level of HIV/AIDS service needs and provide insight into consumers' perceptions of the availability and quality of HIV/AIDS services throughout the State. The results of this Needs Assessment are used to help shape the program and determine the funding priorities.

- **Establish persons with disabilities and the elderly as a priority for Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8). (1)**

LHFA: The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency does not administer Housing Choice Vouchers.

- **HOME funds should be used for new construction that will be affordable for persons with disabilities. (1)**

LHFA: The Agency provides funding both in the form of Tax credits and HOME funds for new construction that will be affordable for households with income at or below 80% of the area median income. Several units are limited to households with special needs.

- **Target HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits to develop affordable housing for persons with disabilities and the very low- income. (1)**

LHFA: The Agency provides funding both in the form of Tax credits and HOME funds for new construction that will be affordable for households with income at or below 80% of the area median income. Twenty (20%) of the units are required to be set-aside for occupancy by households with income not more than 50% of the area median income.

Additional selection criteria points are awarded as inducement to projects that serve households with income that is below 50% of the area median income. Several units are limited to household with special needs.

- **Use rent caps to keep rent affordable to the very low-income population. (1)**

LHFA: The actual rents that a tenant may be charged in a Tax Credit or HOME-assisted project may not exceed the lower of HUD's most recently published fair market rent (FMR) or the maximum rent permitted by Section 92.252 of the HOME Program Regulations. The projects that are developed are privately owned and as such they must be both feasible and viable.

- **A commenter suggested that the State consult with the Alabama Housing Finance Agency on their housing initiatives for persons with disabilities. The contact person is Barbara Wallace, (334) 244-9200. (1)**

CDBG: OCD contacted five states relative to accessibility programs. As stated previously, monies has been set-aside for a pilot accessibility program.

LHFA: The Agency will take this suggestion under consideration.

- **The State should adopt a citizen participation process similar to the City of Lafayette's website. A website is needed which has a calendar of upcoming events such as hearings in order to reach people. (2)**

CDBG: OCD does have a website which posts the draft consolidated and annual action plans. In the future, upcoming hearings will be posted to websites. The upcoming performance hearing on May 19, 2005, will be posted on the website.

- **One commenter wanted information on whether some HOME funds were returned to HUD and if so the dollar amount. (1)**

LHFA: No comment

- **LHFA's housing tax credit program is skewed toward scattered-site development. More funding is allocated to the middle class moderate-income persons rather than low-income persons. (1)**

LHFA: The Low Income Housing Tax Credits Program is administered according to an approved Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). Although HOME funds are often used in tax credit developments, this concern should be addressed during the development of the QAP.

- **Accessibility of all low-income units should be made visitable by disabled persons. (1)**

CDBG: All units occupied by elderly or disabled persons are made handicap accessible.

LHFA: Currently all new and substantial rehabilitation projects utilizing HOME funds must meet all applicable ADA and Section 504 requirements.

- **One commenter requested a public hearing for the State's responses to comments. (1)**

CDBG: OCD responds to each comment received at the public hearings. Responses are made a part of the proposed and final Consolidated and Consolidated Annual Action Plans which are posted on OCD's website. Notices are sent to all interested parties notifying them the proposed plans are available and provided for comments. These comments will then be considered for and included in the final plans.

- **Units of more than six to eight should not be built because the state is swapping one institution for another. (2)**

LHFA: No comment

- **Better outreach needs to be made to persons with disabilities concerning housing opportunities. (1)**

CDBG: OCD requires that localities have public hearings prior to applying for CDBG funds. Localities must also develop citizen participation plans which includes a notice of public hearing and a notice of the availability of the application. In addition, the creation of the disability advisory board should assist in this endeavor.

LHFA: The suggested creation of the disability advisory board should assist in this endeavor.

- **Handouts at hearings should be made available in alternate formats for those with visual impairments. (3)**

CDBG: All hearings are publicized through public notices. The public notice states, "persons with disabilities requiring special accommodations should contact the Office of Community Development." If handouts are requested in alternate formats, they will be provided.

LHFA: All attempts will be made to accommodate those with disabilities. Please advise if

such individuals will attend the meetings and are in need of special accommodation.

DSS: The Office of Community Services will make handouts available in a larger font for those who have difficulty reading the size 12 font and in Braille where possible. OCS will e-mail the handouts to anyone that contacts the office at (225) 342-4583.

- **Sign language interpreters should be available at all public hearings. (3)**

ALL PROGRAMS: All hearings are publicized through public notices. The public notice states, “persons with disabilities requiring special accommodations should contact the Office of Community Development.” If sign language interpreters are requested, they will be provided.

- **One commenter wanted to know how the Consolidated Plan integrates its activities into the Governor’s health care reform. (1)**

CDBG: Most CDBG programs are designed to eliminate health and safety violations.

LHFA: All housing that is either constructed or rehabilitated has as a goal the provision of safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing.

- **The ADDI Program needs to allow for eligibility of adult children with disabilities - not just minors. (1)**

LHFA: The State will consider the suggestion.

GENERAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

State Housing Needs Survey Script Louisiana Housing Finance Agency

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

Organization Name: _____ Phone: _____

Survey Contact Name: _____ Fax: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____ Email: _____

HOUSING ACTIVITIES

The affordable housing problem in my community is (please circle one):
severe significant minor nonexistent unfamiliar to me

For the following ranking questions, please use each number only once.

Rank the following housing needs in your community. (1 is "Most important" and 2 is "Least important")

- ___ Owner-occupied housing
___ Rental housing

Rank the activities within each category of housing need in order of importance.

Owner-Occupied Housing (Use the numbers 1, 2, 3; where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ___ New housing development
___ Renovation of existing housing
___ Purchase assistance (lower interest rate home loans, down payment or closing costs assistance, etc.)

Rental Housing (Use the numbers 1, 2, 3; where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ___ New housing development
___ Renovation of existing housing
___ Rental payment assistance

Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? YES NO
If NO, please skip the next question.

Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations in order of importance. (Use the numbers 1, 2, 3. where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ___ Assistance with predevelopment costs (architectural or environmental fees for housing development, etc.)
___ Assistance with staffing and operating costs
___ Technical assistance (training, organizational development, etc.)
Other(Please list _____)

Rank your community's need for housing and/or supportive services for the following populations.

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3. where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ___ Extremely low-income population (earning less than 30% of the area median income)
___ Low-income elderly persons
___ Low-income persons with disabilities (physical, mental, or emotional impairment)
Other (Please list _____)

Rank the activities within each category in order of importance.

Low- and Moderate-Income People

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3. where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ___ Programs for extremely low-income people (earning less than 30% of the area median income)
___ Programs for very low-income people (earning between 31% and 50% of area median income)
___ Programs for low-income people (earning between 51% and 80% of area median income)
___ Programs for moderate-income people (earning between 81% and 115% of area median income)

Low-Income Elderly People

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 where 1 is "Most important" and 4 is "Least important")

- ☐ Rental assistance for elderly persons
- ☐ Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply
- ☐ Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehabilitation of existing homes, etc.)
- ☐ Supportive services for elderly persons (community care, meal preparation, etc.)

Low-Income Persons with Disabilities

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 where 1 is "Most important" and 4 is "Least important")

- ☐ Rental assistance for persons with disabilities
- ☐ Down payment assistance for persons with disabilities
- ☐ Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons w/disabilities (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)
- ☐ Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care, meal preparation, etc.)

HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

The homeless problem in my community is (please circle one)

severe significant minor nonexistent unfamiliar to me

For the following ranking questions, please use each number only once.

Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assistance.

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3; where 1 is "Most important" and 3 is "Least important")

- ☐ Short-term (emergency) homeless shelters
- ☐ Transitional housing facilities (up to 24 months)
- ☐ Permanent housing

Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community.

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4; where 1 is "Most important" and 4 is "Least important")

- ☐ New construction of buildings for use as homeless facilities
- ☐ Renovation or major rehabilitation of buildings for use as homeless facilities
- ☐ Provision of essential support services for homeless persons
- ☐ Maintenance, operation, and furnishing costs for homeless facilities

Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community.

(Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; where 1 is "Most important" and 5 is "Least important")

- ☐ Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, or utility payments)
- ☐ Credit and debt counseling services
- ☐ Job training and placement services
- ☐ Child care and transportation assistance
- ☐ Mental and physical health assistance

Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community. (Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4; where 1 is "Most important" and 4 is "Least important")

- ☐ Utility payment assistance
- ☐ Educational activities (energy efficiency and conservation)
- ☐ Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment
- ☐ Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency

OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Indicate your opinion on each the following statements about affordable housing. (Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4; where 1 is "Strongly Agree; 2 "Agree"; 3 "Neutral" and 4 "Strongly Disagree")

- (1) NIMBYism (Not In My Back Yard) is an obstacle to the creation of affordable housing in my community. ____
- (2) Public financial incentives (low-interest loans, tax incentives) are needed to increase the number of affordable homes built locally. ____
- (3) Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes discourage the growth of affordable housing in my community. ____
- (4) There is a shortage of reasonably-priced mortgage financing available for low-income households in my community. ____
- (5) Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos) limit the amount of affordable housing initiatives in my community. ____
- (6) Sub-prime lending is an issue that requires attention in my community. ____
- (7) The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling services is an obstacle to obtaining affordable housing. ____
- (8) Local market conditions and population demographics work against the creation of affordable housing. ____
- (9) The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders) impedes affordable housing in my community. ____
- (10) Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues that require attention in my community. ____
- (11) There is a need for more capacity building activities targeting local housing organizations. ____
- (12) My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program (participant contributes labor) for affordable housing. ____

COMMENTS

Please use the space below if you have any additional comments on any of the items in the survey or related topics not covered (attach additional pages, if necessary).

If you would like to make comments and/or suggestions regarding this survey, please submit written comments to:

Mail: Louisiana Housing Finance Agency
Attn: Terri Granata, Rental Housing Department
2415 Quail Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Email: tgranata@lhfa.state.la.us

Fax: (225) 763-8752

Once again, thank you for your assistance with this effort.

State Housing Needs Survey Results

All Responses

HOUSING ACTIVITIES									
The affordable housing problem in my community is:		89							
Severe		24		27.0%					
Significant		49		55.1%					
Minor		9		10.1%					
Nonexistent		1		1.1%					
Unfamiliar to me		6		6.7%					
Rank the following housing needs in your community: [1,2]					1		2		
Owner Occupied		89		50	56.2%	39	43.8%		
Rental housing		90		45	50.0%	44	48.9%		
Rank the activities within each category of housing needs in your community: [1,2,3]					1		2		3
Owner-Occupied Housing									
New Housing Development		95		36	37.9%	21	22.1%	37	38.9%
Renovation of existing housing		95		34	35.8%	30	31.6%	30	31.6%
Rental payment assistance		95		35	36.8%	40	42.1%	19	20.0%
Rental Housing					1		2		3
New Housing Development		93		37	39.8%	19	20.4%	35	37.6%
Renovation of existing housing		94		25	26.6%	48	51.1%	20	21.3%
Rental payment assistance		94		38	40.4%	26	27.7%	30	31.9%
Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? If NO, please skip the next question: [YES, NO]		80							
Yes		37		46.3%					
No		43		53.8%					
Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations [1,2,3,4]					1		2		3
Assistance with predevelopment costs		51		21	41.2%	16	31.4%	13	25.5%
Assistance with staffing		51		11	21.6%	20	39.2%	19	37.3%
Technical assistance		51		22	43.1%	14	27.5%	15	29.4%
Other		0		0		0		0	

All Responses

Rank your community's need for housing and / or supportive services for the following populations: [1,2,3]			1		2		3			
Extremely low income population	94		49	52.1%	25	26.6%	19	20.2%		
Low income elderly persons	93		44	47.3%	38	40.9%	10	10.8%		
Low income persons with disabilities	94		7	7.4%	34	36.2%	52	55.3%		
Other	0		0		0		0			
Rank the activities within each category in order of importance. [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
Low and moderate-income people										
Programs for extremely low-income (less than 30%)	92		55	59.8%	14	15.2%	7	7.6%	15	16.3%
Programs for very low-income (between 31% and 50%)	94		26	27.7%	45	47.9%	23	24.5%	0	0.0%
Programs for low-income (between 51% and 80%)	93		13	14.0%	26	28.0%	47	50.5%	5	5.4%
Programs for moderate-income (between 81% and 115%)	80		14	17.5%	13	16.3%	15	18.8%	36	45.0%
Low income Elderly People										
Rental assistance for elderly people	91		31	34.1%	22	24.2%	18	19.8%	18	19.8%
Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply	93		21	22.6%	20	21.5%	31	33.3%	20	21.5%
Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehab of existing homes)	90		30	33.3%	27	30.0%	12	13.3%	20	22.2%
Supportive services for elderly persons	92		26	28.3%	27	29.3%	22	23.9%	16	17.4%
Low income persons with disabilities										
Rental assistance for persons with disabilities	92		37	40.2%	19	20.7%	23	25.0%	12	13.0%
Down payment for assistance for persons with disabilities	88		9	10.2%	24	27.3%	18	20.5%	35	39.8%
Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons with disabilities. (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)	91		34	37.4%	30	33.0%	18	19.8%	8	8.8%
Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care,meal preparation, etc.)	90		24	26.7%	25	27.8%	21	23.3%	18	20.0%

All Responses

HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE											
The homeless problem in my community is:		92									
Severe		8	8.7%								
Significant		23	25.0%								
Minor		42	45.7%								
Nonexistent		15	16.3%								
Unfamiliar to me		4	4.3%								
Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assistance.[1,2,3]				1		2		3			
Short-term (emergency)		81		39	48.1%	19	23.5%	21	25.9%		
Transitional (up to 24 months)		81		17	21.0%	47	58.0%	16	19.8%		
Permanent housing		81		26	32.1%	14	17.3%	41	50.6%		
Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]				1		2		3		4	
New construction of buildings		78		28	35.9%	16	20.5%	14	17.9%	20	25.6%
Renovation or major rehabilitation		78		20	25.6%	25	32.1%	17	21.8%	13	16.7%
Provision of essential support services		80		28	35.0%	19	23.8%	21	26.3%	10	12.5%
Maintenance, operation and furnishing costs		78		10	12.8%	19	24.4%	25	32.1%	23	29.5%
Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4,5]				1		2		3		4	
Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, utility)		80		53	66.3%	6	7.5%	6	7.5%	9	11.3%
Credit and debt counseling		79		5	6.3%	13	16.5%	11	13.9%	11	13.9%
Job training and placement		81		20	24.7%	28	34.6%	13	16.0%	14	17.3%
Child care and transportation		81		8	9.9%	28	34.6%	28	34.6%	10	12.3%
Mental and physical health		77		5	6.5%	13	16.9%	16	20.8%	23	29.9%
Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]				1		2		3		4	
Utility payment assistance		92		59	64.1%	16	17.4%	8	8.7%	8	8.7%
Educational activities		92		12	13.0%	17	18.5%	15	16.3%	43	46.7%
Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment		91		14	15.4%	18	19.8%	37	40.7%	19	20.9%
Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency		90		22	24.4%	37	41.1%	23	25.6%	6	6.7%

All Responses

OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING		
NIMBYism (not in my back yard) is an obstacle.....	91	
Strongly Agree	17	18.7%
Agree	31	34.1%
Neutral	21	23.1%
Disagree	15	16.5%
Strongly Disagree	7	7.7%
Public financial incentives(low-interest loans, tax incentives...)	92	
Strongly Agree	37	40.2%
Agree	45	48.9%
Neutral	6	6.5%
Disagree	4	4.3%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes...	92	
Strongly Agree	8	8.7%
Agree	12	13.0%
Neutral	18	19.6%
Disagree	42	45.7%
Strongly Disagree	12	13.0%
There is a shortage of reasonably priced mortgage financing...	91	
Strongly Agree	19	20.9%
Agree	44	48.4%
Neutral	18	19.8%
Disagree	9	9.9%
Strongly Disagree	1	1.1%

All Responses

Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos...)	91	
Strongly Agree	2	2.2%
Agree	12	13.2%
Neutral	27	29.7%
Disagree	43	47.3%
Strongly Disagree	7	7.7%
Subprime lending is an issue that requires attention...	88	
Strongly Agree	4	4.5%
Agree	37	42.0%
Neutral	36	40.9%
Disagree	8	9.1%
Strongly Disagree	3	3.4%
The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling...	92	
Strongly Agree	17	18.5%
Agree	45	48.9%
Neutral	8	8.7%
Disagree	18	19.6%
Strongly Disagree	4	4.3%
Local market conditions and population demographics...	92	
Strongly Agree	12	13.0%
Agree	47	51.1%
Neutral	19	20.7%
Disagree	13	14.1%
Strongly Disagree	1	1.1%
The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders)...	92	
Strongly Agree	7	7.6%
Agree	20	21.7%
Neutral	11	12.0%
Disagree	47	51.1%
Strongly Disagree	7	7.6%

All Responses

Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues...	91	
Strongly Agree	3	3.3%
Agree	13	14.3%
Neutral	20	22.0%
Disagree	48	52.7%
Strongly Disagree	7	7.7%
There is a need for more capacity building activities...	90	
Strongly Agree	14	15.6%
Agree	51	56.7%
Neutral	21	23.3%
Disagree	4	4.4%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program...	89	
Strongly Agree	17	19.1%
Agree	39	43.8%
Neutral	26	29.2%
Disagree	7	7.9%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

Agencies Responses

HOUSING ACTIVITIES									
The affordable housing problem in my community is:	15								
Severe	6	40.0%							
Significant	7	46.7%							
Minor	1	6.7%							
Nonexistent	0	0.0%							
Unfamiliar to me	1	6.7%							
Rank the following housing needs in your community: [1,2]			1		2				
Owner Occupied	13		6	46.2%	7	53.8%			
Rental housing	14		10	71.4%	3	21.4%			
Rank the activities within each category of housing needs in your community: [1,2,3]			1		2		3		
Owner-Occupied Housing									
New Housing Development	15		4	26.7%	6	40.0%	4	26.7%	
Renovation of existing housing	15		4	26.7%	3	20.0%	7	46.7%	
Rental payment assistance	15		7	46.7%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%	
Rental Housing			1		2		3		
New Housing Development	14		5	35.7%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%	
Renovation of existing housing	14		2	14.3%	8	57.1%	3	21.4%	
Rental payment assistance	14		7	50.0%	2	14.3%	5	35.7%	
Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? If NO, please skip the next question: [YES, NO]	14								
Yes	10	71.4%							
No	4	28.6%							
Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4
Assistance with predevelopment costs	10		5	50.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	0
Assistance with staffing	10		0	0.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	0
Technical assistance	10		4	40.0%	4	40.0%	2	20.0%	2
Other	0		0		0		0		0

Agencies Responses

Rank your community's need for housing and / or supportive services for the following populations: [1,2,3]			1		2		3			
Extremely low income population	15		7	46.7%	4	26.7%	3	20.0%		
Low income elderly persons	15		8	53.3%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%		
Low income persons with disabilities	15		1	6.7%	6	40.0%	7	46.7%		
Other	0		0		0		0			
Rank the activities within each category in order of importance. [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
Low and moderate-income people										
Programs for extremely low-income (less than 30%)	15		12	80.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Programs for very low-income (between 31% and 50%)	15		4	26.7%	8	53.3%	3	20.0%	1	6.7%
Programs for low-income (between 51% and 80%)	15		0	0.0%	3	20.0%	9	60.0%	1	6.7%
Programs for moderate-income (between 81% and 115%)	12		2	16.7%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	5	41.7%
Low income Elderly People										
Rental assistance for elderly people	15		7	46.7%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%
Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply	15		2	13.3%	2	13.3%	9	60.0%	1	6.7%
Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehab of existing homes)	15		3	20.0%	4	26.7%	3	20.0%	6	40.0%
Supportive services for elderly persons	15		6	40.0%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%
Low income persons with disabilities										
Rental assistance for persons with disabilities	15		6	40.0%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	3	20.0%
Down payment for assistance for persons with disabilities	15		0	0.0%	3	20.0%	8	53.3%	2	13.3%
Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons with disabilities. (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)	15		7	46.7%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care,meal preparation, etc.)	15		2	13.3%	6	40.0%	0	0.0%	5	33.3%

Agencies Responses

HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE											
The homeless problem in my community is:	15										
Severe	5	33.3%									
Significant	5	33.3%									
Minor	5	33.3%									
Nonexistent	0	0.0%									
Unfamiliar to me	0	0.0%									
Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assistance.[1,2,3]			1		2		3				
Short-term (emergency)	15		5	33.3%	5	33.3%	3	20.0%			
Transitional (up to 24 months)	15		3	20.0%	7	46.7%	5	33.3%			
Permanent housing	15		6	40.0%	4	26.7%	5	33.3%			
Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4		
New construction of buildings	15		6	40.0%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%	3	20.0%	
Renovation or major rehabilitation	15		4	26.7%	4	26.7%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	
Provision of essential support services	15		3	20.0%	3	20.0%	7	46.7%	1	6.7%	
Maintenance, operation and furnishing costs	15		1	6.7%	6	40.0%	3	20.0%	4	26.7%	
Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4,5]			1		2		3		4		5
Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, utility)	15		1	6.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	1
Credit and debt counseling	15		0	0.0%	1	6.7%	3	20.0%	2	13.3%	5
Job training and placement	15		4	26.7%	6	40.0%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	0
Child care and transportation	15		1	6.7%	7	46.7%	3	20.0%	1	6.7%	1
Mental and physical health	15		1	6.7%	3	20.0%	4	26.7%	3	20.0%	2
Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4		
Utility payment assistance	15		1	6.7%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	
Educational activities	15		0	0.0%	3	20.0%	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	
Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment	15		1	6.7%	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	
Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency	15		3	20.0%	6	40.0%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	

Agencies Responses

OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING		
NIMBYism (not in my back yard) is an obstacle.....	15	
Strongly Agree	4	26.7%
Agree	5	33.3%
Neutral	5	33.3%
Disagree	1	6.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Public financial incentives(low-interest loans, tax incentives...)	15	
Strongly Agree	8	53.3%
Agree	6	40.0%
Neutral	1	6.7%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes...	15	
Strongly Agree	2	13.3%
Agree	2	13.3%
Neutral	4	26.7%
Disagree	7	46.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
There is a shortage of reasonably priced mortgage financing...	15	
Strongly Agree	4	26.7%
Agree	9	60.0%
Neutral	2	13.3%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos...)	15	
Strongly Agree	2	13.3%
Agree	3	20.0%
Neutral	3	20.0%
Disagree	7	46.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

Agencies Responses

Subprime lending is an issue that requires attention...	14	
Strongly Agree	2	14.3%
Agree	8	57.1%
Neutral	4	28.6%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling...	15	
Strongly Agree	2	13.3%
Agree	8	53.3%
Neutral	2	13.3%
Disagree	2	13.3%
Strongly Disagree	1	6.7%
Local market conditions and population demographics...	15	
Strongly Agree	2	13.3%
Agree	6	40.0%
Neutral	4	26.7%
Disagree	3	20.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders)...	15	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	1	6.7%
Neutral	1	6.7%
Disagree	11	73.3%
Strongly Disagree	2	13.3%

Agencies Responses

Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues...	15	
Strongly Agree	2	13.3%
Agree	4	26.7%
Neutral	3	20.0%
Disagree	6	40.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
There is a need for more capacity building activities...	15	
Strongly Agree	3	20.0%
Agree	8	53.3%
Neutral	4	26.7%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program...	15	
Strongly Agree	3	20.0%
Agree	5	33.3%
Neutral	6	40.0%
Disagree	1	6.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

Towns and Cities Responses

HOUSING ACTIVITIES							
The affordable housing problem in my community is:	49						
Severe	8	16.3%					
Significant	29	59.2%					
Minor	6	12.2%					
Nonexistent	1	2.0%					
Unfamiliar to me	5	10.2%					
Rank the following housing needs in your community: [1,2]			1		2		
Owner Occupied	50		32	64.0%	18	36.0%	
Rental housing	50		21	42.0%	29	58.0%	
Rank the activities within each category of housing needs in your community: [1,2,3]			1		2		3
Owner-Occupied Housing							
New Housing Development	53		22	41.5%	9	17.0%	22 41.5%
Renovation of existing housing	53		18	34.0%	20	37.7%	15 28.3%
Rental payment assistance	53		19	35.8%	22	41.5%	12 22.6%
Rental Housing			1		2		3
New Housing Development	52		21	40.4%	11	21.2%	20 38.5%
Renovation of existing housing	53		15	28.3%	26	49.1%	12 22.6%
Rental payment assistance	53		20	37.7%	16	30.2%	17 32.1%
Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? If NO, please skip the next question: [YES, NO]	41						
Yes	16	39.0%					
No	25	61.0%					

Towns and Cities Responses

Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3	4	
Assistance with predevelopment costs	29		9	31.0%	13	44.8%	7	24.1%	0
Assistance with staffing	29		8	27.6%	9	31.0%	12	41.4%	0
Technical assistance	29		14	48.3%	6	20.7%	9	31.0%	0
Other	0		0		0		0		0
Rank your community's need for housing and / or supportive services for the following populations: [1,2,3]			1		2		3	4	
Extremely low income population	52		24	46.2%	16	30.8%	12	23.1%	
Low income elderly persons	51		29	56.9%	18	35.3%	4	7.8%	
Low income persons with disabilities	52		3	5.8%	18	34.6%	32	61.5%	
Other	0		0		0		0		
Rank the activities within each category in order of importance. [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3	4	
Low and moderate-income people									
Programs for extremely low-income (less than 30%)	50		29	58.0%	4	8.0%	5	10.0%	13
Programs for very low-income (between 31% and 50%)	52		11	21.2%	26	50.0%	15	28.8%	0
Programs for low-income (between 51% and 80%)	51		12	23.5%	13	25.5%	23	45.1%	3
Programs for moderate-income (between 81% and 115%)	43		8	18.6%	10	23.3%	8	18.6%	17
Low income Elderly People									
Rental assistance for elderly people	49		15	30.6%	11	22.4%	11	22.4%	12
Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply	51		9	17.6%	12	23.5%	18	35.3%	12
Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehab of existing homes)	49		19	38.8%	13	26.5%	9	18.4%	8
Supportive services for elderly persons	50		16	32.0%	14	28.0%	10	20.0%	10
Low income persons with disabilities									

Towns and Cities Responses

Rental assistance for persons with disabilities	50		16	32.0%	10	20.0%	17	34.0%	7	14.0%
Down payment for assistance for persons with disabilities	47		4	8.5%	16	34.0%	7	14.9%	21	44.7%
Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons with disabilities. (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)	49		21	42.9%	12	24.5%	11	22.4%	5	10.2%
Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care, meal preparation, etc.)	49		15	30.6%	14	28.6%	11	22.4%	9	18.4%
HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE										
The homeless problem in my community is:	50									
Severe	1	2.0%								
Significant	9	18.0%								
Minor	25	50.0%								
Nonexistent	11	22.0%								
Unfamiliar to me	4	8.0%								
Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assistance.[1,2,3]			1		2		3			
Short-term (emergency)	40		19	47.5%	8	20.0%	13	32.5%		
Transitional (up to 24 months)	40		7	17.5%	26	65.0%	7	17.5%		
Permanent housing	40		13	32.5%	4	10.0%	23	57.5%		
Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
New construction of buildings	37		12	32.4%	7	18.9%	8	21.6%	10	27.0%
Renovation or major rehabilitation	37		10	27.0%	9	24.3%	9	24.3%	9	24.3%
Provision of essential support services	40		13	32.5%	12	30.0%	7	17.5%	8	20.0%
Maintenance, operation and furnishing costs	37		5	13.5%	8	21.6%	15	40.5%	9	24.3%

Towns and Cities Responses

Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4,5]						1		2		3		4		5	
Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, utility)				39		24	61.5%	1	2.6%	5	12.8%	5	12.8%	5	12.8%
Credit and debt counseling				38		3	7.9%	7	18.4%	3	7.9%	7	18.4%	19	50.0%
Job training and placement				40		10	25.0%	13	32.5%	9	22.5%	6	15.0%	2	5.0%
Child care and transportation				40		3	7.5%	13	32.5%	19	47.5%	4	10.0%	2	5.0%
Mental and physical health				36		1	2.8%	6	16.7%	6	16.7%	12	33.3%	11	30.6%
Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]						1		2		3		4			
Utility payment assistance				50		35	70.0%	8	16.0%	3	6.0%	4	8.0%		
Educational activities				50		7	14.0%	10	20.0%	7	14.0%	26	52.0%		
Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment				49		9	18.4%	9	18.4%	21	42.9%	10	20.4%		
Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency				48		10	20.8%	20	41.7%	15	31.3%	3	6.3%		
OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING															
NIMBYism (not in my back yard) is an obstacle.....				50											
Strongly Agree				11	22.0%										
Agree				18	36.0%										
Neutral				11	22.0%										
Disagree				6	12.0%										
Strongly Disagree				4	8.0%										
Public financial incentives(low-interest loans, tax incentives...)				51											
Strongly Agree				21	41.2%										
Agree				27	52.9%										
Neutral				2	3.9%										
Disagree				1	2.0%										
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%													

Towns and Cities Responses

Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes...	51	
Strongly Agree	3	5.9%
Agree	7	13.7%
Neutral	6	11.8%
Disagree	25	49.0%
Strongly Disagree	10	19.6%
There is a shortage of reasonably priced mortgage financing...	50	
Strongly Agree	8	16.0%
Agree	24	48.0%
Neutral	12	24.0%
Disagree	5	10.0%
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0%
Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos...)	50	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	5	10.0%
Neutral	17	34.0%
Disagree	25	50.0%
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0%
Subprime lending is an issue that requires attention...	49	
Strongly Agree	2	4.1%
Agree	18	36.7%
Neutral	22	44.9%
Disagree	5	10.2%
Strongly Disagree	2	4.1%

Towns and Cities Responses

The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling...	51	
Strongly Agree	11	21.6%
Agree	24	47.1%
Neutral	5	9.8%
Disagree	10	19.6%
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0%
Local market conditions and population demographics...	51	
Strongly Agree	8	15.7%
Agree	25	49.0%
Neutral	13	25.5%
Disagree	5	9.8%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders)...	51	
Strongly Agree	5	9.8%
Agree	14	27.5%
Neutral	5	9.8%
Disagree	24	47.1%
Strongly Disagree	3	5.9%
Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues...	51	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	3	5.9%
Neutral	16	31.4%
Disagree	28	54.9%
Strongly Disagree	4	7.8%

Towns and Cities Responses

There is a need for more capacity building activities...	49	
Strongly Agree	8	16.3%
Agree	25	51.0%
Neutral	13	26.5%
Disagree	3	6.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program...	48	
Strongly Agree	8	16.7%
Agree	20	41.7%
Neutral	14	29.2%
Disagree	6	12.5%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

Police Jury Responses

HOUSING ACTIVITIES										
The affordable housing problem in my community is:	14									
Severe	7	50.0%								
	7	50.0%								
Minor	0	0.0%								
Nonexistent	0	0.0%								
Unfamiliar to me	0	0.0%								
Rank the following housing needs in your community: [1,2]			1				2			
Owner Occupied	14		8	57.1%	6	42.9%				
Rental housing	14		6	42.9%	8	57.1%				
Rank the activities within each category of housing needs in your community: [1,2,3]			1				2		3	
Owner-Occupied Housing										
New Housing Development	14		7	50.0%	1	7.1%	6	42.9%		
Renovation of existing housing	14		7	50.0%	3	21.4%	4	28.6%		
Rental payment assistance	14		4	28.6%	8	57.1%	2	14.3%		
Rental Housing			1				2		3	
New Housing Development	14		6	42.9%	2	14.3%	6	42.9%		
Renovation of existing housing	14		2	14.3%	9	64.3%	3	21.4%		
Rental payment assistance	14		9	64.3%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%		
Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? If NO, please skip the next question: [YES, NO]	13									
Yes	4	30.8%								
No	9	69.2%								

Police Jury Responses

Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
Assistance with predevelopment costs	4		1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	
Assistance with staffing	4		2	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1	
Technical assistance	4		3	75.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	
Other	0		0		0		0		0	
Rank your community's need for housing and / or supportive services for the following populations: [1,2,3]			1		2		3			
Extremely low income population	14		10	71.4%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%		
Low income elderly persons	14		3	21.4%	9	64.3%	3	21.4%		
Low income persons with disabilities	14		2	14.3%	3	21.4%	9	64.3%		
Other	0		0		0		0			
Rank the activities within each category in order of importance. [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
Low and moderate-income people										
Programs for extremely low-income (less than 30%)	14		6	42.9%	6	42.9%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
Programs for very low-income (between 31% and 50%)	14		6	42.9%	5	35.7%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
Programs for low-income (between 51% and 80%)	14		1	7.1%	4	28.6%	9	64.3%	1	7.1%
Programs for moderate-income (between 81% and 115%)	12		3	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	25.0%	7	58.3%
Low income Elderly People										
Rental assistance for elderly people	14		5	35.7%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%	2	14.3%
Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply	14		6	42.9%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%	4	28.6%
Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehab of existing homes)	13		6	46.2%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%
Supportive services for elderly persons	14		1	7.1%	3	21.4%	6	42.9%	4	28.6%
Low income persons with disabilities										

Police Jury Responses

Rental assistance for persons with disabilities	14		9	64.3%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%		
Down payment for assistance for persons with disabilities	13		3	23.1%	2	15.4%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%		
Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons with disabilities. (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)	14		4	28.6%	6	42.9%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%		
Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care,meal preparation, etc.)	13		2	15.4%	2	15.4%	5	38.5%	4	30.8%		
HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE												
The homeless problem in my community is:	14											
Severe	1	7.1%										
Significant	7	50.0%										
Minor	6	42.9%										
Nonexistent	0	0.0%										
Unfamiliar to me	0	0.0%										
Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assitance.[1,2,3]			1		2		3					
Short-term (emergency)	14		7	50.0%	5	35.7%	2	14.3%				
Transitional (up to 24 months)	14		4	28.6%	9	64.3%	1	7.1%				
Permanent housing	14		3	21.4%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%		
Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4			
New construction of buildings	14		6	42.9%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%		
Renovation or major rehabilitation	14		3	21.4%	6	42.9%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%		
Provision of essential support services	13		4	30.8%	2	15.4%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%		
Maintenance, operation and furnishing costs	14		2	14.3%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%	6	42.9%		
Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4,5]			1		2		3		4		5	
Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, utility)	14		1	7.1%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Credit and debt counseling	14		1	7.1%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	5	35.7%

Police Jury Responses

Job training and placement	14		3	21.4%	4	28.6%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%
Child care and transportation	14		2	14.3%	3	21.4%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%
Mental and physical health	14		3	21.4%	0	0.0%	5	35.7%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%
Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]												
			1		2		3		4			
Utility payment assistance	14		6	42.9%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%		
Educational activities	14		2	14.3%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	9	64.3%		
Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment	14		4	28.6%	2	14.3%	5	35.7%	4	28.6%		
Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency	14		6	42.9%	5	35.7%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%		
OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING												
NIMBYism (not in my back yard) is an obstacle.....	13											
Strongly Agree	1	7.7%										
Agree	4	30.8%										
Neutral	3	23.1%										
Disagree	4	30.8%										
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%										
Public financial incentives(low-interest loans, tax incentives...)	13											
Strongly Agree	2	15.4%										
Agree	7	53.8%										
Neutral	2	15.4%										
Disagree	2	15.4%										
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%										

Police Jury Responses

Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes...	13	
Strongly Agree	1	7.7%
Agree	2	15.4%
Neutral	4	30.8%
Disagree	4	30.8%
Strongly Disagree	2	15.4%
There is a shortage of reasonably priced mortgage financing...	13	
Strongly Agree	3	23.1%
Agree	7	53.8%
Neutral	2	15.4%
Disagree	1	7.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos...)	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	3	23.1%
Neutral	3	23.1%
Disagree	5	38.5%
Strongly Disagree	2	15.4%
Subprime lending is an issue that requires attention...	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	8	61.5%
Neutral	3	23.1%
Disagree	1	7.7%
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%

Police Jury Responses

The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling...	13	
Strongly Agree	4	30.8%
Agree	6	46.2%
Neutral	0	0.0%
Disagree	2	15.4%
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%
Local market conditions and population demographics...	13	
Strongly Agree	2	15.4%
Agree	7	53.8%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	2	15.4%
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%
The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders)...	13	
Strongly Agree	2	15.4%
Agree	2	15.4%
Neutral	2	15.4%
Disagree	5	38.5%
Strongly Disagree	2	15.4%
Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues...	12	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	2	16.7%
Neutral	0	0.0%
Disagree	8	66.7%
Strongly Disagree	2	16.7%

Police Jury Responses

There is a need for more capacity building activities...	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	10	76.9%
Neutral	3	23.1%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program...	13	
Strongly Agree	2	15.4%
Agree	9	69.2%
Neutral	2	15.4%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

Housing Authority Responses

HOUSING ACTIVITIES											
The affordable housing problem in my community is:		11									
Severe		3		27.3%							
Significant		6		54.5%							
Minor		2		18.2%							
Nonexistent		0		0.0%							
Unfamiliar to me		0		0.0%							
Rank the following housing needs in your community: [1,2]				1		2					
Owner Occupied		12		4 33.3%		8 66.7%					
Rental housing		12		8 66.7%		4 33.3%					
Rank the activities within each category of housing needs in your community: [1,2,3]				1		2		3			
Owner-Occupied Housing											
New Housing Development		13		3 23.1%		5 38.5%		6 46.2%			
Renovation of existing housing		13		5 38.5%		4 30.8%		4 30.8%			
Rental payment assistance		13		5 38.5%		4 30.8%		4 30.8%			
Rental Housing				1		2		3			
New Housing Development		13		5 38.5%		2 15.4%		6 46.2%			
Renovation of existing housing		13		6 46.2%		5 38.5%		2 15.4%			
Rental payment assistance		13		2 15.4%		6 46.2%		5 38.5%			
Are there local nonprofit housing and community development organizations in your community? If NO, please skip the next question: [YES, NO]											
Yes		7		58.3%							
No		5		41.7%							
Rank each of the following capacity building activities for local housing and community development organizations [1,2,3,4]				1		2		3		4	
Assistance with predevelopment costs		8		6 75.0%		0 0.0%		2 25.0%		0	
Assistance with staffing		8		1 12.5%		5 62.5%		2 25.0%		0	
Technical assistance		8		1 12.5%		3 37.5%		4 50.0%		0	
Other		0		0		0		0		0	

Housing Authority Responses

Rank your community's need for housing and / or supportive services for the following populations: [1,2,3]			1		2		3			
Extremely low income population	13		8	61.5%	2	15.4%	3	23.1%		
Low income elderly persons	13		4	30.8%	6	46.2%	3	23.1%		
Low income persons with disabilities	13		1	7.7%	7	53.8%	5	38.5%		
Other	0		0		0		0			
Rank the activities within each category in order of importance. [1,2,3,4]			1		2		3		4	
Low and moderate-income people										
Programs for extremely low-income (less than 30%)	13		8	61.5%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
Programs for very low-income (between 31% and 50%)	13		5	38.5%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
Programs for low-income (between 51% and 80%)	13		0	0.0%	6	46.2%	6	46.2%	1	7.7%
Programs for moderate-income (between 81% and 115%)	13		1	7.7%	1	7.7%	4	30.8%	7	53.8%
Low income Elderly People										
Rental assistance for elderly people	13		4	30.8%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%
Development or rehabilitation of housing to create more supply	13		4	30.8%	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%
Owner-occupied assistance for elderly persons (rehab of existing homes)	13		2	15.4%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%
Supportive services for elderly persons	13		3	23.1%	5	38.5%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%
Low income persons with disabilities										
Rental assistance for persons with disabilities	13		6	46.2%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%
Down payment for assistance for persons with disabilities	13		2	15.4%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	7	53.8%
Funding for structural modifications of housing for persons with disabilities. (retrofitting for accessibility, etc.)	13		2	15.4%	7	53.8%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%
Supportive services for persons with disabilities (community care,meal preparation, etc.)	13		5	38.5%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%

Housing Authority Responses

HOMELESS PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE			
The homeless problem in my community is:	13		
Severe	1	7.7%	
Significant	2	15.4%	
Minor	6	46.2%	
Nonexistent	4	30.8%	
Unfamiliar to me	0	0.0%	
Rank your community's need for the following types of homeless housing assistance.[1,2,3]			
		1	2
Short-term (emergency)	12	8 66.7%	1 8.3%
Transitional (up to 24 months)	12	3 25.0%	5 41.7%
Permanent housing	12	4 33.3%	4 33.3%
Rank the following homeless assistance activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			
		1	2
New construction of buildings	12	4 33.3%	2 16.7%
Renovation or major rehabilitation	12	3 25.0%	6 50.0%
Provision of essential support services	12	8 66.7%	2 16.7%
Maintenance, operation and furnishing costs	12	2 16.7%	1 8.3%
Rank the following homeless support services in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4,5]			
		1	2
Emergency housing payment assistance (mortgage, rent, utility)	12	8 66.7%	1 8.3%
Credit and debt counseling	12	1 8.3%	3 25.0%
Job training and placement	12	3 25.0%	5 41.7%
Child care and transportation	12	2 16.7%	5 41.7%
Mental and physical health	12	0 0.0%	4 33.3%
Rank the following energy assistance and weatherization activities in order of importance for your community [1,2,3,4]			
		1	2
Utility payment assistance	13	8 61.5%	2 15.4%
Educational activities	13	3 23.1%	3 23.1%
Repair and replacement of HVAC equipment	13	0 0.0%	3 23.1%
Weatherization measures to increase energy efficiency	13	3 23.1%	6 46.2%

Housing Authority Responses

OBSTACLES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING		
NIMBYism (not in my back yard) is an obstacle.....	13	
Strongly Agree	1	7.7%
Agree	4	30.8%
Neutral	2	15.4%
Disagree	4	30.8%
Strongly Disagree	2	15.4%
Public financial incentives(low-interest loans, tax incentives...)	13	
Strongly Agree	6	46.2%
Agree	5	38.5%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	1	7.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Local land use controls, zoning, and building codes...	13	
Strongly Agree	2	15.4%
Agree	1	7.7%
Neutral	4	30.8%
Disagree	6	46.2%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
There is a shortage of reasonably priced mortgage financing...	13	
Strongly Agree	4	30.8%
Agree	4	30.8%
Neutral	2	15.4%
Disagree	3	23.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Environmental concerns (lead-based paint, asbestos...)	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	1	7.7%
Neutral	4	30.8%
Disagree	6	46.2%
Strongly Disagree	2	15.4%

Housing Authority Responses

Subprime lending is an issue that requires attention...	12	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	3	25.0%
Neutral	7	58.3%
Disagree	2	16.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
The lack of homebuyer education and credit counseling...	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	7	53.8%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	4	30.8%
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%
Local market conditions and population demographics...	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	9	69.2%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	3	23.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
The lack of a local construction industry (materials and builders)...	13	
Strongly Agree	0	0.0%
Agree	3	23.1%
Neutral	3	23.1%
Disagree	7	53.8%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
Fair housing compliance and housing discrimination are issues...	13	
Strongly Agree	1	7.7%
Agree	4	30.8%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	6	46.2%
Strongly Disagree	1	7.7%

Housing Authority Responses

There is a need for more capacity building activities...	13	
Strongly Agree	3	23.1%
Agree	8	61.5%
Neutral	1	7.7%
Disagree	1	7.7%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%
My community would be interested in a sweat-equity program...	13	
Strongly Agree	4	30.8%
Agree	5	38.5%
Neutral	4	30.8%
Disagree	0	0.0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0%

APPENDIX 2

Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act Section Q-8

(8) Slum Area - an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or non-residential, which by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open space, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or an area of open land which, because of its location and/or platting and planning development, for predominantly residential uses, or any combination of such factors is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare.

(i) Blighted Area - an area which by reason of the presence of a substantial number of slum, deteriorated or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use; but if the area consists of any disaster area referred to in Subsection C (5), it shall constitute a "blighted area."

APPENDIX 3

Eligible LCDBG Activities

Sec.105.(a) Activities assisted under this title may include only—

(1) the acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interests therein) which is

(A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth;

(B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities;

(C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development;

(D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this title; or

(E) to be used for other public purposes;

(2) the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), and site or other improvements;

(3) Code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas in which such enforcement, together with public or private improvements or services to be provided, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area;

(4) clearance, demolition, removal, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for rehabilitation, and rehabilitation, of privately owned properties and including the renovation of closed school buildings);

(5) special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons;

(6) payments to housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in holding for temporary periods housing units to be utilized for the relocation of individuals and families displaced by activities under this title;

(7) disposition (through sale, lease, donation or otherwise) of any real property acquired pursuant to this title or its retention for public purposes;

(8) provisions of public services, including but not limited to those concerned with employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation, welfare or recreation needs, if such services have not been provided by the unit of general local government (through funds raised by such unit, or received by such unit from the State in which it is located) during any part of the twelve-month period immediately preceding the date of submission of the statement with respect to which funds are to be made available under this title, and which are to be used for such services, unless the Secretary finds that the discontinuation of such services was the result of events not within the control of the unit of general local government, except that not more than 15 percentum of the amount of any assistance to a unit of general local government (or in the case of nonentitled communities not more than 15 percent statewide) under this title including program income may be used for activities under this paragraph unless such unit of general local government used more than 15 percentum of the assistance received under this title for fiscal year

1982 or fiscal year 1983 for such activities (excluding any assistance received pursuant to Public Law 98-8), in which case such unit of general local government may use not more than the percentage or amount of such assistance used for such activities for such fiscal year, whichever method of calculation yields the higher amount, and except that of any amount of assistance under this Title (including program income) in each of Fiscal Years 1993 through 1997 to the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles, each such unit of general government may use not more than 25 percent in each such fiscal year for activities under this paragraph;

(9) payment of the non-Federal share required in connection with a Federal grant-in-aid program undertaken as part of activities assisted under this title;

(10) payment of the cost of completing a project funded under title I of the Housing Act of 1949;

(11) relocation payments and assistance for displaced individuals, families, businesses, organizations, and farm operations, when determined by the grantee to be appropriate;

(12) activities necessary:

(A) to develop a comprehensive community development plan, and

(B) to develop a policy-planning-management capacity so that the recipient of assistance under this title may more rationally and effectively:

(i) determine its needs,

(ii) set long-term goals and short-term objectives,

(iii) devise programs and activities to meet these goals and objectives,

(iv) evaluate the progress of such programs in accomplishing these goals and objectives, and

(v) carry out management, coordination, and monitoring of activities necessary for effective planning implementation;

(13) payment of reasonable administrative costs related to establishing and administering federally approved enterprise zones and payment of reasonable administrative costs and carrying charges related to (A) administering the HOME program under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act; and (B) the planning and execution of community development and housing activities, including the provision of information and resources to residents of areas in which community development and housing activities are to be concentrated with respect to the planning and execution of such activities, and including the carrying out of activities as described in section 701(e) of the Housing Act of 1954 on the date prior to the date of enactment of Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981;

(14) provisions of assistance including loans (both interim and long term) and grants for activities which are carried out by public or private nonprofit entities, including:

(A) acquisition of real property;

(B) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of:

(i) public facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), site improvements, and utilities, and

(ii) commercial or industrial buildings or structures and other commercial or industrial real property improvements; and

(C) planning;

(15) assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, local development corporations, nonprofit organizations serving the development needs of the communities in nonentitlement areas, or entities organized under section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to carry out a neighborhood revitalization or community economic development energy

conservation project in furtherance of the objectives of section 101(c), and assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, or other private or public nonprofit organizations, for the purpose of assisting, as part of neighborhood revitalization or other community development, the development of shared housing opportunities (other than by construction of new facilities) in which elderly families (as defined in section 3(b)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937) benefit as a result of living in a dwelling in which the facilities are shared with others in a manner that effectively and efficiently meets the housing needs of the residents and thereby reduces their cost of housing;

(16) activities necessary to the development of energy use strategies related to recipient's development goals, to assure that those goals are achieved with maximum energy efficiency, including items such as—

(A) an analysis of the manner in, and the extent to, which energy conservation objectives will be integrated into local government operations, purchasing and service delivery, capital improvements budgeting, waste management, district heating and cooling, land use planning and zoning, and traffic control, parking, and public transportation functions; and

(B) a statement of the actions the recipient will take to foster energy conservation and the use of renewable energy resources in the private sector, including the enactment and enforcement of local codes and ordinances to encourage or mandate energy conservation or use of renewable energy resources, financial and other assistance to be provided (principally for the benefit of low- and moderate-income persons) to make energy conserving improvements to residential structures, and any other proposed energy conservation activities;

(17) provision of assistance to private, for-profit entities, when the assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project (that shall minimize, to the extent practicable, displacement of existing businesses and jobs in neighborhoods) that—

(A) creates or retains jobs for low- and moderate-income persons;

(B) prevents or eliminates slums and blight;

(C) meets urgent needs;

(D) creates or retains businesses owned by community residents;

(E) assists businesses that provide goods or services needed by, and affordable to, low- and moderate-income residents; or

(F) provides technical assistance to promote any of the activities under subparagraphs (A) through (E);

(18) the rehabilitation or development of housing assisted under Section 17 of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(19) provision of technical assistance to public or nonprofit entities to increase the capacity of such entities to carry out eligible neighborhood revitalization or economic development activities, which assistance shall not be considered a planning cost as defined in paragraph (12) or administrative cost as defined in paragraph (13);

(20) housing services, such as housing counseling, in connection with tenant-based rental assistance and affordable housing projects assisted under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, energy auditing, preparation of work specifications, loan processing, inspections, tenant selection, management of tenant-based rental assistance, and other services related to assisting owners, tenants, contractors, and other entities, participating or seeking to participate in housing activities authorized under this section, or under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act;

(21) provision of assistance by recipients under this title to institutions of higher education

having a demonstrated capacity to carry out eligible activities under this subsection for carrying out such activities;

(22)* provision of assistance to public and private organizations, agencies, and other entities (including nonprofit and for-profit entities) to enable such entities to facilitate economic development by—

(A) providing credit (including providing direct loans and loan guarantees, establishing revolving loan funds, and facilitating peer lending programs) for the establishment, stabilization, and expansion of microenterprises;

(B) providing technical assistance, advice, and business support services (including assistance, advice, and support relating to developing business plans, securing funding, conducting marketing, and otherwise engaging in microenterprise activities) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises; and

(C) providing general support (such as peer support programs and counseling) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises;

(23) activities necessary to make essential repairs and to pay operating expenses necessary to maintain the habitability of housing units acquired through tax foreclosure proceedings in order to prevent abandonment and deterioration of such housing in primarily low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; and

(24)** provision of direct assistance to facilitate and expand home ownership among persons of low and moderate income (except that such assistance shall not be considered a public service for purposes of paragraph (8)) by using such assistance to—

(A) subsidize interest rates and mortgage principal amounts for low- and moderate-income home buyers;

(B) finance the acquisition by low- and moderate-income home buyers of housing that is occupied by the home buyers;

(C) acquire guarantees for mortgage financing obtained by low- and moderate-income home buyers from private lenders (except that amounts received under this title may not be used under this subparagraph to directly guarantee such mortgage financing and grantees under this title may not directly provide such guarantees);

(D) provide up to 50 percent of any down payment required from low- or moderate-income home buyer, or

***Section 807(c)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-550, October 28, 1992, added the following:**

(3) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS. - It is the sense of the Congress that each grantee under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 should reserve 1 percent of any grant amounts the grantee receives in each fiscal year for the purpose of providing assistance under section 105(a)(23) of such act to facilitate economic development through commercial microenterprises.

****Section 907(b) (2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act provides the following termination for Sec.105(a)(20).**

(2) TERMINATION. Effective on October 1, 1994 (or October 1, 1995, if the Secretary determines that such later date is necessary to continue to provide home ownership assistance until home ownership assistance is available under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act), section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by inserting "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (24), by striking "and" at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (25).

(E) pay reasonable closing costs (normally associated with the purchase of a home) incurred by a low- or moderate-income home buyer; and

(25) lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

(b) Upon the request of the recipient of assistance under this title, the Secretary may agree to perform administrative services on a reimbursable basis on behalf of such recipient in connection with loans or grants for the rehabilitation of properties as authorized under subsection (a)(4).

(c)(1) In any case in which an assisted activity described in paragraph (14) or (17) of subsection (a) is identified as principally benefitting persons of low and moderate income, such activity shall

(A) be carried out in a neighborhood consisting predominately of persons of low and moderate income and provide services for such persons; or

(B) involve facilities designed for use predominately by persons of low and moderate income; or

(C) involve employment of persons, a majority of whom are persons of low and moderate income.

(2)(A) In any case in which an assisted activity described in subsection (a) is designed to serve an area generally and is clearly designed to meet identified needs of persons of low and moderate income in such area, such activity shall be considered to principally benefit persons of low and moderate income if

(i) not less than 51 percent of the residents of such area are persons of low and moderate income;

(ii) in any metropolitan city or urban county, the area served by such activity is within the highest quartile of all areas within the jurisdiction of such city or county in terms of the degree of concentration of persons of low and moderate income; or

(iii) the assistance for such activity is limited to paying assessments (including any charge made as a condition of obtaining access) levied against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income to recover the capital cost for a public improvement.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) do not prevent the use of assistance under this title for the development, establishment, and operation for not to exceed 2 years after its establishment of a uniform emergency telephone number system if the Secretary determines that--

(i) such system will contribute substantially to the safety of the residents of the area served by such system;

(ii) not less than 51 percent of the use of the system will be by persons of low and moderate income; and

(iii) other Federal funds received by the grantee are not available for the development, establishment, and operation of such system due to the insufficiency of the amount of such funds, the restrictions on the use of such funds, or the prior commitment of such funds for other purposes by the grantee. The percentage of the cost of the development, establishment, and operation of such a system that may be paid from assistance under this title and that is considered to benefit low and moderate income persons is the percentage of the population to be served that is made up of persons of low and moderate income.

(3) Any assisted activity under this title that involves the acquisition or rehabilitation of property to provide housing shall be considered to benefit persons of low and moderate income only to the extent such housing will, upon completion, be occupied by such persons.

(4) For purposes of subsection (c)(1)(C)—

(A) If any employee resides in, or the assisted activity through which he or she is employed, is located in a census tract that meets the Federal enterprise zone eligibility criteria, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income; or

(B) If an employee resides in a census tract where not less than 70 percent of the residents have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income.

(d) TRAINING PROGRAM. The Secretary shall implement, using funds recaptured pursuant to section 119(o), an on-going education and training program for officers and employees of the Department, especially officers and employees of area and other field offices of the Department, who are responsible for monitoring and administering activities pursuant to paragraphs (14), (15), and (17) of subsection (a) for the purposes of ensuring that

(A) such personnel possess a thorough understanding of such activities; and

(B) regulations and guidelines are implemented in a consistent fashion.

(e) GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND SELECTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS -

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. - The Secretary shall establish, by regulation, guidelines to assist grant recipients under this title to evaluate and select activities described in section 105(a)(14), (15), and (17) for assistance with grant amounts. The Secretary shall not base a determination of eligibility of the use of funds under this title for such assistance solely on the basis that the recipient fails to achieve one or more of the guidelines' objectives as stated in paragraph (2).

(2) PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall include the following objectives:

(A) The project costs of such activities are reasonable.

(B) To the extent practicable, reasonable financial support has been committed for such activities from non-Federal sources prior to the disbursement of Federal funds.

(C) To the extent practicable, any grant amounts to be provided for such activities do not substantially reduce the amount of non-Federal financial support for the activity.

(D) Such activities are financially feasible.

(E) To the extent practicable, such activities provide not more than a reasonable return on investment to the owner.

(F) To the extent practicable, grant amounts used for the costs of such activities are disbursed on a pro-rata basis with the amounts from other sources.

(3) PUBLIC BENEFIT. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall provide that the public benefit provided by the activity is appropriate relative to the amount of assistance provided with grant amounts under this title.

(f) ASSISTANCE TO THE FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES. - In any case in which an activity described in paragraph (17) of subsection (a) is provided assistance such assistance shall not be limited to activities for which no other forms of assistance are available or could not be accomplished but for that assistance.

(g) MICROENTERPRISE AND SMALL BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS. - In developing program requirements and providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (17) of subsection (A) to a microenterprise or small business, the Secretary shall-

(1) take into account the special needs and limitations arising from the size of the entity; and

(2) not consider training, technical assistance, or other support services costs provided to small businesses or microenterprises or to grantees and subgrantees to develop the

capacity to provide such assistance, as a planning cost pursuant to section 105(A)(12) or an administrative cost pursuant to section 105(A)(13).

APPENDIX 4

FY 2005 Median Family Income By Parish and MSA

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2005 Median Family Income</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low* Income Limit \$</u>
Acadia	See MSA-Lafayette			
Allen	41,100	32,900	20,550	12,350
Ascension	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
Assumption	47,600	38,100	23,800	14,300
Avoyelles	35,050	31,900	19,950	11,950
Beauregard	45,300	36,250	22,650	13,600
Bienville	37,000	31,900	19,950	11,950
Bossier	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Caddo	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Calcasieu	See MSA-Lake Charles			
Caldwell	39,950	32,000	20,000	12,000
Cameron	47,000	37,600	23,500	14,100
Catahoula	32,800	31,900	19,950	11,950
Claiborne	40,200	32,150	20,100	12,050
Concordia	34,300	31,900	19,950	11,950
Desoto	40,800	32,650	20,400	12,250
E. Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
East Carroll	29,400	31,900	19,950	11,950
East Feliciana	45,300	36,250	22,650	13,600
Evangeline	35,000	31,900	19,950	11,950
Franklin	33,000	31,900	19,950	11,950
Grant	43,700	34,950	21,850	13,100
Iberia	42,900	34,300	21,450	12,850
Iberville	40,650	32,550	20,350	12,200
Jackson	43,200	34,550	21,600	12,950
Jefferson	See MSA-New Orleans			
Jefferson Davis	40,100	32,100	20,050	12,050
Lafayette	See MSA-Lafayette			
Lafourche	See MSA-Houma			
LaSalle	43,800	35,050	21,900	13,150
Lincoln	46,750	37,450	23,400	14,050
Madison	29,100	31,900	19,950	11,950
Morehouse	37,800	31,900	19,950	11,950
Natchitoches	39,300	31,900	19,950	11,950
Orleans	See MSA-New Orleans			

**FY 2005 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)**

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2005 Median Family Income</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low* Income Limit \$</u>
Ouachita	See MSA-Monroe			
Plaquemines	See MSA-New Orleans			
Pointe Coupee	45,600	36,500	22,800	13,700
Rapides	See MSA-Alexandria			
Red River	33,800	31,900	19,950	11,950
Richland	34,900	31,900	19,950	11,950
Sabine	38,550	31,900	19,950	11,950
St. Bernard	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Charles	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Helena	36,100	31,900	19,950	11,950
St. James	49,250	39,450	24,650	14,800
St. John the Baptist	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Landry	See MSA-Lafayette			
St. Martin	See MSA-Lafayette			
St. Mary	39,450	31,900	19,950	11,950
St. Tammany	See MSA-New Orleans			
Tangipahoa	43,900	35,100	21,950	13,150
Tensas	32,700	31,900	19,950	11,950
Terrebonne	See MSA-Houma			
Union	43,100	34,550	21,600	12,950
Vermilion	43,200	33,900	21,200	12,700
Vernon	41,700	33,350	20,850	12,500
Washington	35,000	31,900	19,950	11,950
Webster	See MSA-Shreveport-Bossier City			
W.Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
West Carroll	38,050	31,900	19,950	11,950
West Feliciana	59,100	47,300	29,550	17,750
Winn	37,400	31,900	19,950	11,950

*For those parishes which have a median family income less than the State nonmetropolitan median family income (\$39,900), the low/mod income limits, the low income limits and the extremely low income limits were based on the State nonmetropolitan median family income.

**FY 2005 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)**

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2005 Median Family Income</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low* Income Limit \$</u>
<u>MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Areas</u>				
MSA Alexandria, LA1	44,050	35,300	22,050	13,250
MSA Baton Rouge, LA2	56,150	44,950	28,100	16,850
MSA Houma, LA3	49,400	39,500	24,700	14,800
MSA Lafayette, LA4	47,200	37,750	23,600	14,150
MSA Lake Charles, LA5	49,950	40,000	25,000	15,000
MSA Monroe, LA6	47,950	38,400	24,000	14,400
MSA New Orleans, LA7	51,000	40,800	25,500	15,300
MSA Shreveport - Bossier City, LA8	49,250	39,450	24,650	14,800

Footnotes:

1 Includes Rapides Parish only.

2 Includes East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, and Ascension Parishes.

3 Includes Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.

4 Includes St. Martin, Lafayette, Acadia and St. Landry Parishes.

5 Includes Calcasieu Parish only.

6 Includes Ouachita Parish only.

7 Includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes.

8 Includes Caddo, Bossier, and Webster Parishes.

Source: Income limits provided by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, issued February 11, 2005.

APPENDIX 5

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN LOUISIANA

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA 4/05

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
ALEXANDRIA	AFTERCARE MINISTRIES, INC.	25	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MEN LEAVING PRISON, VETERANS
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	16	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE	35	UW, SPF HOMELESS WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	47	UM, UW, SPF, TPF AC TRANSIENTS
ALEXANDRIA	TSC EMERGENCY SHELTER	8	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT CENTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	36	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN
BASTROP	REACH OUT: MOREHOUSE TRANSITIONAL	18	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	25	UW, UM RECOVERING ALCOHOLICS & ADDICTS
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	60	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT DAY CENTER/NIGHT SHELTER	56	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN OVER THE AGE OF 18
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP OTT SHELTER FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN	36	UW, SPF - HOMELESS WOMEN & WOMEN WITH CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	40	TPF HOMELESS INTACT FAMILIES
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	9	UM - RECENTLY RELEASED HOMELESS MALE EX-OFFENDERS
BATON ROUGE	KALEIDOSCOPE	12	UY - HOMELESS AND/OR RUNAWAY YOUTH, AGES 10-17
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	46	UM, UW MENTALLY ILL, HANDICAPPED & ADDICTS
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	30	UW, SPF, UFY: WOMEN, MOTHERS & CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	10	UW UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	62	UM, UW - RECOVERING ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
BATON ROUGE	PASSAGES	18	UFY, UMY, UM, UW, SPF HMELESS YTH/YNG ADULTS, SGLE PARENT FAM
BATON ROUGE	RAVEN'S OUTREACH CENTER	30	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MALE VETERANS
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-OLOL RMC	12	UW, UM, AC - UNACCOMPANIED MEN & WMN WITH AIDS
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	53	UM- SINGLE MEN
BATON ROUGE	URBAN RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT CORP.	22	SPF, TPF ADULT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAM. EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	42	UW, SPF, TPF, AC - FAMILY UNITS AND WOMEN
BATON ROUGE	VOA TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	36	SPF, TPF, ONE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES W/CHILDREN
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	15	UW -CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL ADULT FEMALES
BAYOU VISTA	CLAIRE HOUSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	36	SPF - MOTHERS W/ SUBS.ABUSE PROBLEM & CHLDN TO 12
BOGALUSA	C A R E MINISTRIES	15	UM, SPF SINGLE MEN, BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
BOSSIER CITY	COTTAGES OF HOPE	24	UW, PREGNANT WOMEN, SINGLE WOMEN & WOMEN W/CHILDREN
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER	26	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	12	UW, SPF SINGLE WOMEN & MOTHERS W/ CHILDREN
DENHAM SPNGS	L.O.V.E. CENTER	9	UW, SPF - SURVIORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & CHILDREN
DERIDDER	JUNE JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
DONALDSONVILLE	WOMEN'S DREAM HOME I	6	UW, SPF - UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN & WOMEN W/CHILDREN
FRANKLIN	CHEZ HOPE	17	UM, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS & THEIR CHILDREN
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	6	SPF, TPF, SINGLE & 2 PARENT HOMELESS FMLYS
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	9	SPF, TPF SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE	12	UM, SPF ACCOMPANIED MEN & FATHERS WITH CHILDREN
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	68	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
HARVEY	GATEWAY RECOVERY SYSTEMS	144	UM,VETERAMS REFERRED BY VA HOSPITAL
HARVEY	WAYMAKER MINISTRIES	4	UW, SPF - WOMEN WITH NO MORE THAN 3 CHILDREN
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	26	SPF, TPF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 6 & UNDER
HOUMA	BUNKHOUSE SHELTER	40	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
HOUMA	EXCHANGE HOUSE	5	UM, UW - AMBULATORY PERSONS WITH HIV OR AIDS
HOUMA	MOVING UPWARD PROGRAM	12	UM,UW,SPF,TPF,AC - AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD
HOUMA	THE HAVEN: MARGARET'S HOME	14	UW,SPF, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS W/CHN.
HOUMA	TLP PROGRAM	13	UY,UY,SPF-YOUTH HOMELESS,AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS
JEFFERSON	METRO BW PROGRAM	38	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
JEFFERSON	THE SALVATION ARMY ADULT REHAB. CENTER	125	UM, UNACC. MEN IN RECOVERY FROM ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
JENNINGS	THE BILLIE SUE THOMAS WELL	10	UW,SPF - VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	8	UM,UW,SPF,TPF,AC FAMILIES, HOMELESS BY DISASTER
LAFAYETTE	ACADIANA RECOVERY CENTER	22	UM, UW ADULTS W/CHEM. DEPEND.-NO ALCOHOL IN 72 HRS
LAFAYETTE	BISHOP O'DONNELL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	29	SPF - MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	45	UW, UFY, SPF - FAMILY VIOLENCE VICTIMS
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
LAFAYETTE	HOPE HOUSE	9	UM, UW CLIENTS WHO ARE HIV POSITIVE
LAFAYETTE	JOSHUA HOUSE	8	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN COMING FROM TREATMENT
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	14	UW, SPF PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING TEENAGE GIRLS
LAFAYETTE	NAOMI HOUSE	14	UW SINGLE HOMELESS WOMEN
LAFAYETTE	SMILE FAMILY SHELTER	14	SPF, TPF, AC - 1 & 2 PARENT FAMILIES, COUPLES
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	40	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH TRANSITIONAL	10	UM - LEAVING ST. JOSEPH'S EMERGENCY SHELTER
LAFAYETTE	THE GENESIS HOUSE	6	UM - SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
LAFAYETTE	THE JOURNEY HOUSE	4	UW - THREE QUARTERS HOUSE FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
LAFAYETTE	THE LIGHTHOUSE FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN	32	UW,SPF - WOMEN & CHILDREN, NO MALES OVER 12
LAFAYETTE	THE MONROE HOUSE	15	UM - MEN WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	22	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LAFAYETTE	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA	20	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS WHO ARE MENTALLY ILL
LK CHARLES	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	33	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
LK CHARLES	CENTER OF HOPE	32	UM, TPF, AC - ADULTS & FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
LK CHARLES	CONTINUUM OF CARE'S NEW HORIZON PROGRAM	10	UM,UW,SPF,AC - W/ MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ILLNESS
LK CHARLES	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION AND SHELTER	6	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MEN - RECOVERING SUB. ABUSERS
LK CHARLES	HARBOUR HOUSE	20	UFY, UMY - YOUTH, AGES 3 - 17
LK CHARLES	NEPENTHE HOUSE	16	UM MEN W/AIDS OR RECOVERING SUB. ABUSERS

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
LK CHARLES	POTTERS HOUSE	23	UW, SPF - HMLSS WOMEN & CHLDN W/O MENTAL ILL.
LK CHARLES	SW LA HOMELESS COALITION TRANSITIONAL	25	SPF - SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & CHILDREN
LK CHARLES	THE LORD'S PLACE	35	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN W/O CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS
LK CHARLES	VOA CRISIS DOMICILIARY PROGRAM	6	UM, UW SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	30	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, - SINGLES AND FAMILIES
LIVINGSTON	LIVINGSTON PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	6	UM,UW,SPF,TPF, AC - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS & FAMILIES
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	8	SPF, TPF - FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
MARRERO	ACC/JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	36	SPF, TPF, SINGLE & TWO PARENT FAMILIES
MARRERO	RESPONSIBILITY HOUSE SOCIAL DETOX	12	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME, INC.	18	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	16	UW, UM - CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	31	UMY, UFY, SPF UNACC.YOUTH & SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS	48	UW, UM, SPF,TPF, AC SINGLES AND FAMILIES
MONROE	MARY GOSS SHELTER	22	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
MONROE	RAISE THE ROOF TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	15	UW, SPF - DOMESTIC ABUSE SURVIVORS
NEW IBERIA	IBERIA HOMELESS SHELTER	30	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
NEW IBERIA	SMILE IBERIA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	24	SPF, TPF, AC - FAMILIES, SINGLES
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	22	UW, SPF - VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
NEW ORLEANS	ACC CARE CENTER	24	UW, SPF, WOMEN, MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	47	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	BARONNE STREET HOUSING	48	SPF, TPF - FAMILIES WORKING AT LEAST 30 HRS/WK
NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	230	UM, UF - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	130	UM - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	12	SPF, TPF - HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	60	UFY, UMY - HOMELESS YOUTH (16-21)AND THEIR CHN.
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	25	UW - WOMEN WITH AN ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM
NEW ORLEANS	HOME AGAIN/VICTORY PLAZA	23	UM,UW,SPF - HIV/AIDS AFFECTED-INFECTED PERSONS
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	38	SPF, TPF - FAMILIES W/CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	INFINITY NETWORK PROJECT	63	SPF - MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	17	UW HOMELESS UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	20	UM - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	280	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED MEN & WOMEN
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS WOMANSPACE	15	UW - HMLSS WOMEN W/CHRONIC MENTAL ILL./SUBABUSE
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	20	UW, SPF - SUB. DEPENDENT WOMEN & THEIR CHN
NEW ORLEANS	ONE WAY DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES/HAND UP	10	UM,UW - DOM. VIOLENCE, SUBS. ABUSERS, VETERANS
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	96	UM - SINGLE ADULT MALES
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	24	UM, UW - MEN AND WOMEN WITH AIDS
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	121	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	93	UW, SPF - HOMELESS WOMEN & MOTHERS W/ CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FMLY HSNG	60	SPF, BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	18	UM - RECOVERING MALE SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	VOA PROJECT RECOVERY/SUBSTANCE ABUSE	71	UM - IN RECOVERY SUB. ABUSE & DUALY DIAGNOSED
NEW ORLEANS	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA SRO	81	UM, UW-SINGLE ADULTS:RECOVERING SUB.ABUSERS
NEW ORLEANS	YWCA BW PROGRAM TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	12	SPF - BATTERED WOMEN WITH CHILDREN
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	6	UW, SPF, TPF, AC FAMILIES AND SINGLE WOMEN
OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	102	UW,SPF- UNACCOMP.WOMEN & WOMEN WITH CHILDREN
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHT HOUSE MISSION	23	UM UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN
PINEVILLE	BRIDGE HOUSE	31	UM - MALES OVER 17 W/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE DIAGNOSIS
PINEVILLE	OUTREACH EMERGENCY SHELTER	5	UM, UW - MENTALLY ILL ADULTS
PINEVILLE	PHASE II	26	UW,SPF - WOMEN/WOMEN WITH CHILDREN IN RECOVERY
PINEVILLE	VOA TRANSITIONAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	7	UM, UW, AC-ADULTS WITH CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS
RAYNE	J & K HOPE CENTER	12	UM -DUAL DIAG. ADULT MEN WHO DESIRE REC./SELF-SUFF.
RAYVILLE	DELTA SAFE HAVEN	4	UM,WU-MENTALLY ILL, ALCHOL/DRUG ABUSE CHRNC HMLSS
RUSTON	D.A.R.T.	12	UW,SPF- FLY. VIOLENCE VICTIMS & THEIR CHILDREN
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S,BILL'S,MARG.BROWN'S,JEREMY'S PLACE	79	UM, UW - MEN & WOMEN RECOVERING FROM SUB. ABUSE
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES (SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM)	10	UM, UW,SPF, TPF, AC HOMELESS MENTALLY ILL
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	44	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING ALCOHOLIS AND DRUG ADDICTS
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	38	UM, UW, SPF, TPF - MEN, WOMEN, FAMILIES
SHREVEPORT	CHRISTIAN SERVICES	43	UM, UW, SPF, AC - ADULTS & FAMILIES
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	44	UW, UM - HOMELESS ELDERLY AND MENTALLY ILL
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	9	UM, UW DUAL DIAGNOSIS:MENTALLY ILL/SUB. ABUSERS
SHREVEPORT	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	200	SPF, TPF - LEGALLY MARRIED & WMN UNDER 18 W/CHLDN
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	96	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS MEN
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	12	UM, UW, UMY, UFY NEEDING NON-MEDICAL DETOX
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTER OF HOPE	110	UM,UW, SPF,TPF,AC - UNACCOMPANIED ADULTS & FAMILIES
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	12	UM, UW PERSONS WITH CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	30	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN
SLIDELL	HOPE I COMMUNITY OUTREACH/HOMELESS SHELTER	64	UM,UW,SPF,TPF,AC-DOM. VIOL. & RECOVERING ADDICTS
SLIDELL	MIRAMON CENTER	7	UM - EMPLOYED MEN WHO ARE HOMELESS
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	14	UW, SPF - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS & CHRNC
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	15	UW, SPF - HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN
ST.JOHN THE	THE NEW LIFE WOMEN'S CENTER (NLWC)	20	UW, UM, SPF, TPF, AC
ST.MARTINVILLE	NEW START CENTER	15	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN & THEIR CHILDREN
ST.MARY PAR.	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING - ST. MARY CAA	39	SPF, TPF - SINGLE AND TWO PARENT FAMILIES
THIBODAU	CHEZ HOPE	6	UM, SPF - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS & CHILDREN
HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE:			STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
TICKFAW	TANGIPAHOA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	7	UM,UW,SPF,TPF,AC
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	60	UM, SPF, AC - HOMELESS MEN AND VETERANS
WINNSBORO	UNITED MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE HOMELESS SHELTER	11	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
WINNSBORO	WELLSPRING HOUSING & SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	24	UW, SPF - DOMESTIC ABUSE SURVIVORS

TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES: 155 TOTAL STATEWIDE CAPACITY: 5,194
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CLIENTELE CODES:	UM - Unaccompanied Men	SPF - Single Parent Families
	UW - Unaccompanied Women	TPF - Two Parent Families
	UFY - Unaccompanied Female Youth Under 18	AC - Adult Couples (without children)
	UMY - Unaccompanied Male Youth Under 18	

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA 4/05

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
ALEXANDRIA	AFTERCARE MINISTRIES, INC.	1815 N. BOLTON	(318) 448-5315, FAX 443-2800
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	2807 LEVIN	(318) 443-8045
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE	29 BOLTON AVENUE	(318) 487-2061, FAX 449-3950
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	620 BEAUREGARD	(318) 442-0445, FAX 443-2136
ALEXANDRIA	TSC EMERGENCY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 448-3752, FAX 484-3993
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT CENTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 442-7196, FAX 448-0280
BASTROP	REACH OUT: MOREHOUSE TRANS. HSNG.	SCATTERED SITE APTS.	(318) 281-3655, FAX 281-6355
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	1272 LAUREL STREET	(225) 343-3286, FAX 343-0052
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 389-3001, FAX 358-3444
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP STANLEY J. OTT SHELTERS	1623 CONVENTION ST. & 2550 PLANK ROAD	(225) 383-7343, 355-0374 FAX 383-6623
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 336-4406, 336-8700 Ext 413
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	130 SOUTH 11TH ST.	(225) 336-8770, FAX 336-8745
BATON ROUGE	KALEIDOSCOPE	260 S. ACADIAN THRWY.	(225) 343-6300, FAX 343-6303
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	1050 CONVENTION ST.	(225) 343-3827, FAX 343-3861
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	737 EAST BLVD	(225) 383-8367
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	1141 W. CHIMES STREET	(225) 334-0662, FAX 334-0663
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	1220 MAIN ST.	(225) 344-6345, FAX 344-0119
BATON ROUGE	PASSAGES	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 343-6300, FAX 343-6303
BATON ROUGE	RAVEN'S OUTREACH CENTER	925 EXECUTIVE PARK STE. 19	(225) 248-0111, FAX 248-0112
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-OLOL RMC	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 765-8917, 923-1389
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	7361 AIRLINE HWY	(225) 355-4483, FAX 355-7393
BATON ROUGE	URBAN RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT CORP.	SCATTERED SITES	(225) 356-8871, FAX 357-8732
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	827 AMERICA ST.	(225) 381-7955, FAX 383-6182
BATON ROUGE	VOA TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	2447 BROWNLEE ST.	(225) 381-7955, FAX 383-6182
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	855 ST. FERDINAND ST.	(225) 336-0000, FAX 336-0500
BAYOU VISTA	CLAIRE HOUSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	BAYOU VISTA	(986) 395-2424, FAX 395-2626
BOGALUSA	C A R E MINISTRIES	815 AVENUE F	(985) 732-0355
BOSSIER CITY	COTTAGES OF HOPE	3160 SHED RD & 2406-B RIVERWOOD	(318) 227-0468
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 277-3177, FAX 279-9337
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 788-7550, FAX 783-9353
DENHAM SPRNGS	L.O.V.E. CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 462-6504, (800) 542-2873
DERIDDER	JUNE N. JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 462-6504, FAX 463-5495
DONALDSONVILLE	WOMEN'S DREAM HOME I	317 ST. PATRICK ST.	(225) 474-6688
FRANKLIN	CHEZ HOPE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 828-4200, FAX 828-4202
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	1407 BARROW ST.	(337) 828-5703, FAX 828-5754

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 644-8532, FAX 644-0109
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE MINISTRIES	1349 N. TOBY ST.	(225) 647-9513, FAX 647-9513
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 542-8384, FAX 429-1288
HARVEY	GATEWAY RECOVERY SYSTEMS	4103 LAC COUTURE DR.	(504) 368-9935, FAX 368-9918
HARVEY	WAYMAKER MINISTRIES	804 FIRST AVENUE	(504) 452-1962, FAX 328-8794
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	300 BOND STREET	(985) 580-8105, FAX 873-6880
HOUMA	BUNKHOUSE SHELTER	8424 MAIN STREET	(985) 876-9976
HOUMA	EXCHANGE HOUSE	104 EXCHANGE ALLEY	(985) 223-4017, FAX 223-0442
HOUMA	MOVING UPWARD PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 851-4488, FAX 872-0985
HOUMA	THE HAVEN:MARGARET'S HOME	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 853-0045, FAX 873-7494
HOUMA	TLP PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 851-4488, FAX 872-0985
JEFFERSON	METRO BATTERD WOMEN'S PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 837-5455, FAX 828-2893
JEFFERSON	THE SALVATION ARMY ADULT REHABILITATION CTR	200 JEFFERSON HWY.	(504) 835-1781, FAX 831-7522
JENNINGS	THE BILLIE SUE THOMAS WELL	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 616-8418, FAX 616-8421
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	908 27 TH STREET	(504) 468 7823, FAX 468-6665
LAFAYETTE	ACADIANA RECOVERY CENTER	401 W. VERMILION ST.	(337) 291-5400
LAFAYETTE	BISHOP O'DONNELL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	405 ST. JOHN STREET	(337) 235-4972, FAX 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 232-8954, FAX 232-2770
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	206 S. MAGNOLIA ST.	(337) 233-8031, FAX 233-0462
LAFAYETTE	HOPE HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 233-2437, FAX 235-4178
LAFAYETTE	JOSHUA HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	520 ST. JOHN ST.	(337) 237-1320, FAX 237-0806
LAFAYETTE	NAOMI HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANNAN	(337) 237-7618 X220, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	SMILE FAMILY SHELTER	418/420 OLIVER ST.	(337) 234-3272, FAX 234-3274
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	1610 WEST UNIVERSITY	(337) 233-8114, FAX 233-8122
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	425 ST. JOHN ST.	(337) 233-6816, FAX 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH TRANSITIONAL	425 ST. JOHN ST.	(337) 233-6816, FAX 234-0953
LAFAYETTE	THE GENESIS HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN ST.	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE JOURNEY HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN ST.	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE LIGHTHOUSE WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER	125 S. BUCHANAN ST.	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE MONROE HOUSE	125 S. BUCHANAN ST.	(337) 237-7618, FAX 237-7650
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	212 SIXTH STREET	(337) 235-2407, FAX 237-8676
LAFAYETTE	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA	DR. JOSEPH TYLER MHC	(337) 291-2815
LAKE CHAS.	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 436-4552, FAX 436-8327
LAKE CHAS.	CENTER OF HOPE	3020 LEGION STREET	(337) 721-8068, FAX 721-8069
LAKE CHAS.	CONTINUUM OF CARE'S NEW HORIZON HOUSING	SCATTERED SITE	(337) 497-0333, FAX 433-0093

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
LAKE CHAS.	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION & SHELTER	604 BOSTON STREET	(337) 433-7026, FAX 439-8128
LAKE CHAS.	HARBOUR HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 433-6739, FAX 436-7720
LAKE CHAS.	NEPENTHE HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 430-0888, FAX 430-0910
LAKE CHAS.	POTTERS HOUSE	3233 KIRKMAN STREET	(337) 477-1116, FAX 527-5998
LAKE CHAS.	SWLA HOMELESS COALITION TRANSITIONAL	807 DUMATRAIT LANET	(337) 433-6282, FAX 433-0093
LAKE CHAS.	THE LORD'S PLACE	126 KIRKMAN	(337) 494-6277, FAX 497-1030-CALL
LAKE CHAS.	VOA CRISIS DOMICILIARY PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 497-0034, FAX 497-0229
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 239-4457, FAX 392-0384
LIVINGSTON	LIVINGSTON PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 686-2901, FAX 686-2909
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	113 FRANKLIN ST.	(318) 872-0080, FAX 871-8616
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 256-6242, 256-3408
MARRERO	ACC/JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	1108 BARATARIA BLVD	(504) 347-0772, FAX 371-8783
MARRERO	RESPONSIBILITY HOUSE	5001 WESTBANK EXPWY, STE B	(504) 371-0206, FAX 371-0204
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME, INC.	104-109 FULLER ST.	(318) 382-1500, (318) 382-1503
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	820 JACKSON ST.	(318) 322-4612, 343-9200
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	205 SMITH ST.	(318) 343-8336, FAX 345-5550
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS	105 HART ST.	(318) 325-1755, FAX 387-7158
MONROE	MARY GOSS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 323-1505, FAX 651-9320
MONROE, BASTROP	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SCATTERED SITE APTS.	(318) 651-9314, FAX 651-9320
NEW IBERIA	IBERIA HOMELESS SHELTER	307 ROBERTSON ST.	(337) 369-9900, FAX 369-9905
NEW IBERIA	SMILE IBERIA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	301 ROBERTSON ST.	(337) 365-4772, 234-3272
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 367-7627, FAX 367-7696
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CARE CENTER	2904 RIDGEWAY DRIVE	(504) 822-3751, FAX 822-3761
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 865-0057, FAX 865-0050
NEW ORLEANS	BARONNE STREET HOUSING	2407 BARRONE ST.	(504) 269-9311, FAX 269-4986
NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	201 MAGAZINE ST.	(504) 523-5761, FAX 525-9913
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	1160 CAMP ST.	(504) 522-4475, FAX 522-0342
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	SCATTERED SITES	(504) 245-3689, FAX 241-2486
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	611 NORTH RAMPART ST.	(504) 584-1184, FAX 584-1171
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	1401 DELACHAISE ST.	(504) 899-2423, FAX 899-0041
NEW ORLEANS	HOME AGAIN/VICTORY PLAZA	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 362-7583, FAX 362-3490
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SCATTERED SITES	(504) 522-4235, FAX 325-0011
NEW ORLEANS	INFINITY NETWORK PROJECT	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 241-1125, FAX 244-3986
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	2407 BARONNE STREET	(504) 269-0184, FAX 269-1383
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 524-2959, FAX 524-6365
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	1130 O.C. HALEY BLVD.	(504) 523-2116, FAX 523-9493
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS WOMANSPACE	3801 PITT STREET	(504) 895-6600, FAX 895-6607

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	1125 NORTH TONTI ST.	(504) 821-9211 X41, FAX 821-0500
NEW ORLEANS	ONE WAY DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES/HAND UP	2900 FRANKLIN AVENUE	(504) 944-7660, FAX 944-2360
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	843 CAMP ST.	(504) 523-1184, FAX 523-1187
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 949-3609, FAX 944-7944
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504) 899-2332, FAX 891-1444
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504) 895-6727, FAX 891-1444
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FAMILY HSNG	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504) 899-4569 X3015, FAX 899-5265
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	1631 BARONNE ST.	(504) 525-5351, 342, 2124
NEW ORLEANS	VOA PROJECT RECOVERY/SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERV.	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 822-5062, FAX 822-0772
NEW ORLEANS	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA SRO	3901 TULANE AVE.	(504) 483-9839, FAX 483-9840
NEW ORLEANS	YWCA BW PROGRAM TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(504) 482-9922, FAX 486-0363
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225) 618-8300, FAX 618-8380
OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	441 EAST LANDRY	(337) 948-3161, FAX 948-0011
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHT HOUSE MISSION	704 WEST SOUTH STREET	(337) 948-5922, 948-8865
PINEVILLE	BRIDGE HOUSE	CENTERAL LA ST. HOSP.	(318) 484-6491, FAX 484-6495
PINEVILLE	OUTREACH EMERGENCY SHELTER	2085 RAINBOW DRIVE	(318) 442-8026, FAX 442-8842
PINEVILLE	PHASE II	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 484-6278, FAX 484-6775
PINEVILLE	VOA TRANSITIONAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	2081 RAINBOW DRIVE	(318) 442-8026, FAX 442-8842
RAYNE	J & K HOPE CENTER, INC.	814 HOLT STREET	(337) 334-4799, FAX 334-4717
RAYVILLE	DELTA SAFE HAVEN	1084 HWY. 137 N.	(318) 728-5923
RUSTON	D.A.R.T.	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 513-9373, FAX 254-8230
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S, BILL'S, MARG. BROWN'S, JEREMY'S PLACE	4 LOCATIONS	(318) 424-7327, FAX 424-7377
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES [SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM]	1109 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	527 CROCKETT ST.	(318) 222-1767, FAX 222-6464
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	6220 GREENWOOD ROAD	(318) 747-1161, FAX 747-0311
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	1445 CLAIBORNE AVE	(318) 636-4203
SHREVEPORT	CHRISTIAN SERVICES - MOTHER STEWART HOUSE	1248 SPRAGUE	(318) 221-4857, FAX 221-2355
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	1002 TEXAS AVE	(318) 221-6554, FAX 227-0035
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	1101 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566
SHREVEPORT	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	814 COTTON ST.	(318) 221-7887, FAX 221-7881
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	2033 TEXAS ST.	(318) 227-2868, FAX 222-3248
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	525 CROCKETT ST.	(318) 222-1289, FAX 1205
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY CENTER OF HOPE	1207 CORNWELL	(318) 424-3200 X21, FAX 424-7221
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 865-1422, FAX 865-4566
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	710 TRAVIS ST.	(318) 222-2117, FAX 429-4665

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
SLIDELL	HOPE 1 COMMUNITY OUTREACH HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 774-6315
SLIDELL	MIRAMON CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 646-0357, FAX 646-0377
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 781-4856, FAX 781-4858
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	1020 JOE BUCCARAN DR.	(504) 646-1368
ST.JOHN THE	THE NEW LIFE WOMEN'S CENTER (NLWC)	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 652-8007, FAX 652-8458
ST. MARTINVLE	NEW START CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337) 394-8559, FAX 394-7861
ST.MARY PAR.	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING - ST. MARY CAA	SCATTERED SITE	(337) 828-5703, FAX 828-5754
THIBODAUX	CHEZ HOPE	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 449-1301, FAX 449-0521
TICKFAW	TANGIPAHOA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(985) 567-2350, FAX 567-2630
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	5899 HIGHWAY 3112	(337) 589-4407, FAX 433-2058
WINNSBORO	UNITED MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE HOMLESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318) 435-3148, FAX 435-5810
WINNSBORO	WELLSPRING HOUSING & SUPPORT SERVICES	SCATTERED SITES	(318) 412-0226, FAX 412-0226

SOUP KITCHENS IN LOUISIANA

LOCATIONS, PHONE NUMBERS, AND SERVICE TIMES

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	PHONE	SERVICE DAYS	SERVICE TIMES
Abbeville	Christians in Action Soup Kitchen	507 Bailey St.	(337) 898-1830	M,W,F	11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Alexandria	Manna House	2655 Lee	(318) 445-9053	7	11:30 a.m. - 1:15p.m.
Alexandria	The Salvation Army	620 Beauregard St.	(318) 442-0455	7	7:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Baton Rouge	Center for Christian Unity	3006 Fuqua St.	(225) 383-9789	M,W,F	3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Baton Rouge	Holy Grill	Mt. Carmel Bapt. C./1414 Sora St.	(225) 775-7372	M - F	12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.
Baton Rouge	Missionaries of Charities	737 East Blvd.	(225) 383-8367	M,T,W,F,S	9:45 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
Baton Rouge	S. Gilchrist Quality of Life Center	1356 South Blvd.	(225) 344-6931	Sat.	10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Baton Rouge	St. Vincent DePaul Dining Room	220 St. Vincent de Paul Place	(225) 383-7439	7	11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Clinton	Woodlawn Community Center	10600 Rouchon Lane	(225) 683-3110	M,T,Th,F	12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.
Houma	Bunk House Shelter	8424 Main Street	(985) 876-9976	7	6:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Lafayette	St. Joseph's Diner	403 W. Simcoe	(337) 232-8434	7	11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Lake Charles	Abraham's Tent	2300 Fruge St.	(337) 439-9330	7	11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Lake Charles	Daily Bread Refugee Mission	604 Boston St.	(337) 433-7026	M - F	12:00noon - 2:00 p.m.
Lake Charles	Lord's Place	126 Kirkman St.	(337) 494-6277	M - F	5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Monroe	Salvation Army Food Line	105 Hart St.	(318) 325-1755	M - F	12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m.
New Iberia	St. Francis Diner	1200 Hopkins St. (at Daigre)	(337) 369-3362	M-F	11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
New Orleans	Feed the Hungry	1528 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.	(504) 524-2959	Sat.	7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.
New Orleans	Loaves and Fishes Feeding Ministry	1222 N. Dorgenois St.	(504) 821-0529	M, T	12 noon
New Orleans	New Orleans Mission	1130 Oretha C. Haley Blvd.	(504) 523-2116	7	6:00am/12noon,6:30 pm
New Orleans	New Orleans Revival Center Church	2218 St. Thomas St.	(504) 525-1125	M – F	12 noon – 1:00 p.m.
New Orleans	Ozanam Inn	843 Camp St.	(504) 523-1184	7	6:00 am, 2 p.m., 6 pm
New Orleans	Sixth Baptist Church	928 Felicity St.	(504) 525-3408	M	12 noon – 12:30 pm.
New Orleans	St. Joseph Church	1802 Tulane Avenue	(504) 522-3186	M – F/ Sa.	1:30 p.m./11:30 a.m.
Rayville	Our Father's Arms	1084 Hwy. 137 N.		M – F	600 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Shreveport	Hospitality House	1200 Sprague St.	(318) 222-0809	M-F /Sa,Su	9:30am, 2 pm /noon
Shreveport	Salvation Army	1306 Cornwell	(318) 424-3200	7	5:30 p.m.
Shreveport	Shreveport Bossier Rescue Mission	2033 Texas Ave.	(318) 227-2868	7	5:00pm/4:00pm on Sun
Vinton	A City of Refuge	5899 HWY 3112	(337) 589-4407	7	7 am, noon, 5:00 p.m.

REGIONAL CONTINUUM OF CARE
RESOURCE COLLABORATIVES FOR THE HOMELESS

Region #		Region #	
I	UNITY for the Homeless 2475 Canal Street Suite 300 New Orleans, LA 70119 Phone: (504) 821-4496 FAX: (504) 821-4704 Contact: Martin J. Kegal, Executive Director	VI	Central La. Coalition to Prevent Homelessness 3900 Lee Street Alexandria, LA 71302 Phone: (318) 443-0500 Contact: Cassandra Crawford
II	Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless c/o Gulf Coast Teaching Families 5850 Florida Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70826 Phone: (225) 201-0696 FAX: (225) 201-1792 Contact: Randy Nichols, Executive Director	VII	HOPE for the Homeless 1002 Texas Ave Shreveport, LA 71101 Phone: (318) 227-2100 FAX: (318) 227-0035 Contact: Terri Brock, Executive Director
III	Lafourche, Terrebonne Assumption Homeless Partnership c/o Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services 154 North Hollywood Houma, LA 70364 Phone: (985) 851-4488 FAX: (985) 872-0985 Contact: Kim Adams	VIII	Northeast Louisiana Housing and Support Services Corporation c/o The Wellspring Alliance for Families 1515 Jackson St. Monroe, LA 71203 Phone: (318) 651-9314 FAX: (318) 323-1361 Contact: Judy Bell
IV	ARCH The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness & Housing, Inc. P. O. Box 3936 Lafayette, LA 70506 Phone: (337) 236-6862 Contact: Patsy Williams	IX	Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition Contact: Erin Matheny SLU Box 10509 Hammond, LA 70402 Phone: (985) 549-5373
V	Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition, Inc. P. O. Box 3052 Lake Charles, LA 70602 Contact: Linda Banks Phone: (337) 433-6282 FAX: (337) 433-0093	X	Alliance for the Homeless-River Parishes (Jefferson Alliance for the Homeless) c/o Responsibility House P. O. Box 640548 Kenner, LA 70064 Phone: (504) 371-0206 FAX: (504) 469-5273 Contact: Mike Martyn, Chair



Quarterly Report HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report December 31, 2004

HIV/AIDS Surveillance
HIV/AIDS Program
Louisiana Office of Public Health
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
234 Loyola Ave, 5th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 568-7474

Louisiana Office of Public Health
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

M. Beth Scalco, LCSW MPA
HIV/AIDS Program Administrative Director

Amy Zapata, MPH
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program Manager

Editor/Production:
Samuel Burgess
Debbie Wendell

Data Management and Analysis:

Debbie Wendell, MPH, *Coordinator*

Veronica Brown, *Data Manager*

Samuel Burgess, MA, *Epidemiologist*

Joseph Foxhood, *Information Systems Developer*

Sean Freese, BA, *Computer Technician*

William T. Robinson Ph.D., *Biostatistician*

Josette Russell, *Data Manager*

Special Projects:

C. Greg Gaines, Ph.D., *Laboratory Surveillance Coordinator*

Jason Reed, MD, MPH, *Incidence Coordinator*

Field Epidemiologists:

Cheryl H. Wheeler, MPH
Field Epidemiologist Supervisor

James Hubbard, BS
Tanya Brown, RHIA
Courtney Alison, BS
Rosalie Ardoin, Ph.D.

Region 1
Region 2
Region 1, 3
Region 4

C. Greg Gaines, Ph.D.
Cheryl Edney, BS MT (ASCP)
Gayle Norris, MA
Gale Terry, LPN

Region 4
Region 5, 6
Region 7, 8
Region 2, 9
Perinatal

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page
Surveillance Summary	1
Louisiana: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	2
Louisiana: Persons Living with AIDS	3
Louisiana: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	4
Parish: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	5
Parish: Persons Living with AIDS	6
Metro New Orleans: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	7
Metro New Orleans: Persons Living with AIDS	8
Metro New Orleans: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	9
Regional Map	10
Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS by Region	11
Region 1: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	12
Region 1: Persons Living with AIDS	13
Region 1: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	14
Region 2: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	15
Region 2: Persons Living with AIDS	16
Region 2: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	17
Region 3: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	18
Region 3: Persons Living with AIDS	19
Region 3: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	20
Region 4: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	21
Region 4: Persons Living with AIDS	22
Region 4: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	23
Region 5: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	24
Region 5: Persons Living with AIDS	25
Region 5: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	26
Region 6: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	27
Region 6: Persons Living with AIDS	28
Region 6: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	29
Region 7: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	30
Region 7: Persons Living with AIDS	31
Region 7: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	32
Region 8: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	33
Region 8: Persons Living with AIDS	34
Region 8: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	35
Region 9: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	36
Region 9: Persons Living with AIDS	37
Region 9: Persons Newly Detected with HIV/AIDS	38

Surveillance Summary

Data in this report includes cases diagnosed with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2004.

- As of December 31, 2004, a cumulative total of 24,602* HIV/AIDS cases were detected in Louisiana, including 282 pediatric cases.
- The cumulative number of HIV/AIDS deaths reported to the Louisiana Office of Public Health through December 31, 2004 was 9,598, including 95 deaths among pediatric cases.
- A Total of 16,006 persons were reported to be living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana; of these individuals, 8,078 persons were diagnosed with AIDS.
- Among females living with HIV/AIDS, the predominant known mode of transmission was high-risk heterosexual contact. In males living with HIV/AIDS, the predominant mode of transmission remains men who have sex with men and injection drug use.
- Louisiana ranked 6th highest in AIDS case rates and 11th in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, according to the CDC 2003 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (vol. 15).
- In 2003, Baton Rouge ranked 8th out of 104 metropolitan areas in AIDS case rates; New Orleans ranked 11th.
- During 2003, 1,121 new HIV/AIDS cases were detected in Louisiana. Of these 2003 cases, 38% (n=430) of the cases occurred in Region 1 (New Orleans) and 23% (n=256) occurred in Region 2 (Baton Rouge).
- In 2003, 905 new AIDS cases were diagnosed in Louisiana. Of these 2003 cases, 39% (n=349) of the cases occurred in Region 1 (New Orleans) and 27% (n=243) occurred in Region 2 (Baton Rouge).
- The predominant known mode of transmission among persons newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana during 2003 was men who have sex with men (48%).
- The HIV detection rates for African Americans continue to be disproportionately high. By the end of 2003, 74% of newly-detected HIV cases and 73% of newly-diagnosed AIDS cases were among African Americans.

*Please note: The Louisiana Surveillance Program recently completed the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP), in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and all other states. The purpose of this project was to eliminate duplicate cases in the national statistics by assigning residency at diagnosis to only one state. As a result, most states, including Louisiana, had a decrease in the cumulative number of AIDS cases diagnosed in their state. Of the cumulative AIDS cases in Louisiana, 608 (3.8%) were duplicates and were reassigned to another state. On average across the U.S., there were 5% duplicate AIDS cases per state.

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Louisiana**

- 24,602 cumulative cases have been detected in Louisiana, including 282 pediatric cases.
- 9,598 cumulative deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS have occurred in Louisiana, including 95 pediatric deaths.
- 16,006 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana.
Persons living with HIV: 7,928
Persons living with AIDS: 8,078

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	127	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	6699	3727	10426	65 %
13 - 19	168	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	4329	662	4991	31 %
20 - 24	665	4 %	Hispanic	422	73	495	3 %
25 - 29	1456	9 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	36	7	43	<1 %
30 - 34	1980	12 %	American Indian	15	5	20	<1 %
35 - 39	2738	17 %	Unknown	19	4	23	<1 %
40 - 44	3377	21 %	Multi-race	6	2	8	<1 %
45 - 49	2535	16 %	Total	11526	4480	16006	100 %
50 - 54	1545	10 %					
55 - 59	784	5 %					
60+	631	4 %					
Total	16006	100 %					

Exposure Category

Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	4726	0	4726	46 %
Injection drug use	1449	700	2149	21 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	923	0	923	9 %
Heterosexual contact	705	1533	2238	22 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	80	57	137	1 %
Confirmed Other	0	1	1	<1 %
Perinatal	95	93	188	2 %
Total	7978	2384	10362	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	3548	2096	5644	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Louisiana**

- 16018 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Louisiana, including 136 pediatric cases.
- 8078 persons are currently living with AIDS in Louisiana.

Age Category

Current Age	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	31	<1 %
13 - 19	45	1 %
20 - 24	139	2 %
25 - 29	454	6 %
30 - 34	838	10 %
35 - 39	1425	18 %
40 - 44	1836	23 %
45 - 49	1498	19 %
50 - 54	925	11 %
55 - 59	512	6 %
60+	375	5 %
Total	8078	100 %

Race/Ethnicity

	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Black, Non-Hispanic	3505	1581	5086	63 %
White, Non-Hispanic	2412	286	2698	33 %
Hispanic	220	39	259	3 %
Multi-race	4	2	6	<1 %
Asian/Pacific	17	1	18	<1 %
American Indian	6	1	7	<1 %
Unknown	3	1	4	<1 %
Total	6167	1911	8078	100 %

Exposure Category

Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	2738	0	2738	47 %
Injection drug use	872	367	1239	21 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	570	0	570	10 %
Heterosexual contact	390	720	1110	19 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	46	41	87	1 %
Perinatal	31	32	63	1 %
Total	4647	1160	5807	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>1520</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>2271</i>	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Louisiana**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 1121 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	743	66 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	833	74 %
Women	378	34 %	White, Non-Hispanic	243	22 %
Total	1121	100 %	Hispanic	33	3 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	6	1 %
			American Indian	3	<1 %
			Unknown	1	<1 %
			Multi-race	2	<1 %
			Total	1121	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	7	1 %
13 - 24	216	19 %
25 - 34	274	24 %
35 - 44	353	31 %
45+	271	24 %
Total	1121	100 %

<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
Men who have sex with men	261	48 %
Injection drug use	100	18 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	19	3 %
Heterosexual contact	158	29 %
Perinatal	7	1 %
Total	545	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>576</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 905 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Louisiana.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	654	72 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	664	73 %
Women	251	28 %	White, Non-Hispanic	212	23 %
Total	905	100 %	Hispanic	24	3 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	3	<1 %
			American Indian	1	<1 %
			Multi-race	1	<1 %
			Total	905	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	2	<1 %
13 - 24	64	7 %
25 - 34	204	23 %
35 - 44	354	39 %
45+	281	31 %
Total	905	100 %

<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
Men who have sex with men	206	41 %
Injection drug use	132	26 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	48	9 %
Heterosexual contact	113	22 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	4	1 %
Perinatal	3	1 %
Total	506	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>399</i>	

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>
Acadia	66	Sabine	18
Allen	217	St. Bernard	124
Ascension	127	St. Charles	64
Assumption	21	St. Helena	7
Avoyelles	163	St. James	46
Beauregard	43	St. John the Baptist	68
Bienville	20	St. Landry	186
Bossier	127	St. Martin	70
Caddo	743	St. Mary	62
Calcasieu	524	St. Tammany	255
Caldwell	10	Tangipahoa	183
Cameron	3	Tensas	30
Catahoula	26	Terrebonne	139
Claiborne	78	Union	26
Concordia	32	Vermilion	75
De Soto	37	Vernon	58
East Baton Rouge	2580	Washington	154
East Carroll	30	Webster	36
East Feliciana	105	West Baton Rouge	82
Evangeline	44	West Carroll	10
Franklin	12	West Feliciana	149
Grant	28	Winn	74
Iberia	77		
Iberville	261		
Jackson	16		
Jefferson	1305		
Jefferson Davis	51		
La Salle	9		
Lafayette	510		
Lafourche	78		
Lincoln	45		
Livingston	102		
Madison	56		
Morehouse	44		
Natchitoches	60		
Orleans	5547		
Ouachita	438		
Plaquemines	30		
Pointe Coupee	38		
Rapides	329		
Red River	8		
Richland	50		
		Total	16,006

Persons Living with AIDS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>
Acadia	38
Allen	105
Ascension	59
Assumption	11
Avoyelles	72
Beauregard	21
Bienville	9
Bossier	62
Caddo	389
Calcasieu	271
Caldwell	4
Cameron	2
Catahoula	10
Claiborne	33
Concordia	17
De Soto	12
East Baton Rouge	1246
East Carroll	18
East Feliciana	51
Evangeline	21
Franklin	7
Grant	16
Iberia	34
Iberville	136
Jackson	12
Jefferson	657
Jefferson Davis	27
La Salle	6
Lafayette	236
Lafourche	49
Lincoln	20
Livingston	49
Madison	28
Morehouse	24
Natchitoches	30
Orleans	2825
Ouachita	219
Plaquemines	15
Pointe Coupee	27
Rapides	151
Red River	4
Richland	29

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>
Sabine	13
St. Bernard	63
St. Charles	34
St. Helena	3
St. James	25
St. John the Baptist	43
St. Landry	92
St. Martin	31
St. Mary	36
St. Tammany	144
Tangipahoa	101
Tensas	12
Terrebonne	67
Union	15
Vermilion	38
Vernon	27
Washington	88
Webster	20
West Baton Rouge	46
West Carroll	7
West Feliciana	89
Winn	32

Total 8,078

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Metro New Orleans**

Jefferson, Orleans, St. Tammany, St. John the Baptist, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. James, and St. Charles Parishes

- 12,439 cumulative cases have been detected in the New Orleans MSA,
including 136 pediatric cases.
- 4,986 cumulative deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS have occurred in the New Orleans MSA,
including 48 pediatric deaths
- 7,439 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in the New Orleans MSA.
Persons living with HIV: 3,633
Persons living with AIDS: 3,806

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	53	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	2836	1643	4479	60 %
13 - 19	80	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	2395	241	2636	35 %
20 - 24	257	3 %	Hispanic	220	51	271	4 %
25 - 29	601	8 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	23	5	28	<1 %
30 - 34	881	12 %	American Indian	6	1	7	<1 %
35 - 39	1234	17 %	Unknown	11	2	13	<1 %
40 - 44	1534	21 %	Multi-race	3	2	5	<1 %
45 - 49	1239	17 %	Total	5494	1945	7439	100 %
50 - 54	788	11 %					
55 - 59	422	6 %					
60+	350	5 %					
Total	7439	100 %					

Exposure Category

Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	2606	0	2606	54 %
Injection drug use	496	274	770	16 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	404	0	404	8 %
Heterosexual contact	241	642	883	18 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	33	33	66	1 %
Perinatal	40	46	86	2 %
Total	3820	995	4815	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	1674	950	2624	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Metro New Orleans**

Jefferson, Orleans, St. Tammany, St. John the Baptist, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. James, and St. Charles Parishes

- 8,284 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the New Orleans MSA, including 70 pediatric cases.
- 3,806 persons are currently living with AIDS in the New Orleans MSA.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	15	<1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	1486	725	2211	58 %
13 - 19	25	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	1305	107	1412	37 %
20 - 24	57	1 %	Hispanic	131	31	162	4 %
25 - 29	169	4 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	1	12	<1 %
30 - 34	362	10 %	American Indian	2	0	2	<1 %
35 - 39	640	17 %	Unknown	2	1	3	<1 %
40 - 44	841	22 %	Multi-race	2	2	4	<1 %
45 - 49	740	19 %	Total	2939	867	3806	100 %
50 - 54	472	12 %					
55 - 59	280	7 %					
60+	205	5 %					
Total	3806	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	1516	0	1516	56 %
Injection drug use	276	145	421	16 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	249	0	249	9 %
Heterosexual contact	137	316	453	17 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	19	23	42	2 %
Perinatal	15	19	34	1 %
Total	2212	503	2715	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	727	364	1091	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Metro New Orleans**

Jefferson, Orleans, St. Tammany, St. John the Baptist, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. James, and St. Charles Parishes

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 466 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in the New Orleans MSA.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Men	311	67 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	328	70 %
Women	155	33 %	White, Non-Hispanic	112	24 %
Total	466	100 %	Hispanic	20	4 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1 %
			Unknown	1	<1 %
			Multi-race	1	<1 %
			Total	466	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 12	2	<1 %	Men who have sex with men	117	50 %
13 - 24	84	18 %	Injection drug use	38	16 %
25 - 34	118	25 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	4 %
35 - 44	149	32 %	Heterosexual contact	66	28 %
45+	113	24 %	Perinatal	2	1 %
Total	466	100 %	Total	233	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>233</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 377 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in the New Orleans MSA.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Men	267	71 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	269	71 %
Women	110	29 %	White, Non-Hispanic	90	24 %
Total	377	100 %	Hispanic	15	4 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1 %
			Multi-race	1	<1 %
			Total	377	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 12	1	<1 %	Men who have sex with men	91	46 %
13 - 24	27	7 %	Injection drug use	39	20 %
25 - 34	85	23 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	17	9 %
35 - 44	149	40 %	Heterosexual contact	45	23 %
45+	115	31 %	Transfusion/Hemophilia	4	2 %
Total	377	100 %	Perinatal	1	1 %
			Total	197	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>180</i>	

Geographic Guide to Louisiana Public Health Regions and Metro Statistical Areas (MSA)



Public Health Regions

I New Orleans		VI Alexandria	
Jefferson	Plaquemines	Avoyelles	Ia Salle
Orleans	St. Bernard	Catahoula	Rapides
II Baton Rouge		Concordia	Vernon
Ascension	Pointe Coupee	Grant	Winn
Iberville	East Feliciana	VII Shreveport	
E. Baton Rouge	West Feliciana	Bienville	Natchitoches
W. Baton Rouge		Bossier	Red River
III Houma		Caddo	Sabine
Assumption	St. James	Claiborne	Webster
Lafourche	St. Mary	Desoto	
St. Charles	Terrebonne	VIII Monroe	
St. John the Baptist		Caldwell	Madison
IV Lafayette		East Carroll	Morehouse
Acadia	St. Landry	West Carroll	Ouachita
Evangeline	St. Martin	Franklin	Richland
Iberia	Vermilion	Jackson	Tensas
Lafayette		Lincoln	Union
V Lake Charles		IX Hammond/Slidell	
Allen	Calcasieu	Livingston	Tangipahoa
Beauregard	Cameron	St. Helena	Washington
Jefferson Davis		St. Tammany	

Urban Parishes (MSAs)

New Orleans	
Jefferson	Plaquemines
Orleans	St. Bernard
St. Tammany	St. James
St. John the Baptist	St. Charles
Baton Rouge	
E. Baton Rouge	Ascension
W. Baton Rouge	Livingston
Houma/Thibodaux	
Lafourche	Terrebonne
Lafayette	
Acadia	Lafayette
St. Martin	St. Landry
Shreveport	
Bossier	Webster
Caddo	
Lake Charles	
Calcasieu	
Alexandria	
Rapides	
Monroe	
Ouachita	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS by Region
Louisiana**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

Region	No. HIV/AIDS Cases n (%)	HIV/AIDS Case Rate per 100,000
Region 1	430 (38%)	41
Region 1*	110 (10%)	19
Region 2	256(23%)	41
Region 3	38 (3%)	9
Region 4	102 (9%)	17
Region 5	41 (4%)	14
Region 6	54 (4%)	17
Region 7	82 (8%)	16
Region 8	65 (6%)	18
Region 9	53 (5%)	12
Total	1,121 (100%)	24

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

Region	No. AIDS Cases n (%)	AIDS Case Rate per 100,000
Region 1	349 (38%)	34
Region 1*	78 (9%)	14
Region 2	243 (27%)	40
Region 3	35 (4%)	9
Region 4	58 (7%)	11
Region 5	46 (5%)	16
Region 6	36 (4%)	13
Region 7	47 (5%)	9
Region 8	48 (6%)	14
Region 9	42 (4%)	9
Total	905 (100%)	20

*Region 1: excluding Orleans Parish (Includes Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard Parishes)

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 1: New Orleans Region**

- 11,782 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 1, including 125 pediatric cases.
- 4,714 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 1 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 45 pediatric deaths.
- 7,006 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 1.
Persons living with HIV: 3,446
Persons living with AIDS: 3,560

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	47	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	2722	1574	4296	61 %
13 - 19	75	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	2190	204	2394	34 %
20 - 24	243	3 %	Hispanic	212	51	263	4 %
25 - 29	574	8 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	23	5	28	<1 %
30 - 34	826	12 %	American Indian	6	1	7	<1 %
35 - 39	1156	17 %	Unknown	11	2	13	<1 %
40 - 44	1435	20 %	Multi-race	3	2	5	<1 %
45 - 49	1170	17 %	Total	5167	1839	7006	100 %
50 - 54	749	11 %					
55 - 59	402	6 %					
60+	329	5 %					
Total	7006	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	2434	0	2434	54 %
Injection drug use	472	262	734	16 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	386	0	386	9 %
Heterosexual contact	225	599	824	18 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	28	30	58	1 %
Perinatal	34	42	76	2 %
Total	3579	933	4512	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	1588	906	2494	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 1: New Orleans Region**

- 7,816 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 1, including 62 pediatric cases.
- 3,560 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 1.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	11	<1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	1416	687	2103	59 %
13 - 19	22	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	1192	88	1280	36 %
20 - 24	54	2 %	Hispanic	125	31	156	4 %
25 - 29	156	4 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	1	12	<1 %
30 - 34	339	10 %	American Indian	2	0	2	<1 %
35 - 39	592	17 %	Unknown	2	1	3	<1 %
40 - 44	788	22 %	Multi-race	2	2	4	<1 %
45 - 49	698	20 %	Total	2750	810	3560	100 %
50 - 54	446	13 %					
55 - 59	265	7 %					
60+	189	5 %					
Total	3560	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	1421	0	1421	56 %
Injection drug use	262	140	402	16 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	237	0	237	9 %
Heterosexual contact	125	291	416	16 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	16	20	36	1 %
Perinatal	11	16	27	1 %
Total	2072	467	2539	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	678	343	1021	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 1: New Orleans Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 430 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 1.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Men	285	66 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	314	73 %
Women	145	34 %	White, Non-Hispanic	91	21 %
Total	430	100 %	Hispanic	19	4 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1 %
			Unknown	1	<1 %
			Multi-race	1	<1 %
			Total	430	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 12	2	<1 %	Men who have sex with men	103	49 %
13 - 24	77	18 %	Injection drug use	35	17 %
25 - 34	113	26 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	5 %
35 - 44	133	31 %	Heterosexual contact	60	29 %
45+	105	24 %	Perinatal	2	1 %
Total	430	100 %	Total	210	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>220</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 349 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 1.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Men	246	70 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	259	74 %
Women	103	30 %	White, Non-Hispanic	73	21 %
Total	349	100 %	Hispanic	14	4 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1 %
			Multi-race	1	<1 %
			Total	349	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 12	1	<1 %	Men who have sex with men	82	46 %
13 - 24	25	7 %	Injection drug use	34	19 %
25 - 34	80	23 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	16	9 %
35 - 44	138	40 %	Heterosexual contact	42	23 %
45+	105	30 %	Transfusion/Hemophilia	4	2 %
			Perinatal	1	1 %
Total	349	100 %	Total	179	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>170</i>	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 2: Baton Rouge Region**

- 5,014 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 2, including 50 pediatric cases.
- 1,876 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 2 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 12 pediatric deaths.
- 3,342 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 2.
Persons living with HIV: 1,688
Persons living with AIDS: 1,654

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	30	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	1674	1074	2748	82 %
13 - 19	35	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	455	100	555	17 %
20 - 24	183	5 %	Hispanic	22	7	29	1 %
25 - 29	361	11 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1	6	<1 %
30 - 34	436	13 %	American Indian	1	0	1	<1 %
35 - 39	512	15 %	Unknown	2	0	2	<1 %
40 - 44	699	21 %	Multi-race	1	0	1	<1 %
45 - 49	500	15 %	Total	2160	1182	3342	100 %
50 - 54	315	9 %					
55 - 59	152	5 %					
60+	119	4 %					
Total	3342	100 %					

Exposure Category

Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	597	0	597	29 %
Injection drug use	480	235	715	35 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	170	0	170	8 %
Heterosexual contact	160	358	518	25 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	15	13	28	1 %
Perinatal	18	18	36	2 %
Total	1440	624	2064	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	720	558	1278	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 2: Baton Rouge Region**

- 3,218 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 2, including 20 pediatric cases.
- 1,654 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 2.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	6	<1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	895	436	1331	80 %
13 - 19	9	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	262	43	305	18 %
20 - 24	42	3 %	Hispanic	11	3	14	1 %
25 - 29	123	7 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	3	<1 %
30 - 34	189	11 %	Multi-race	1	0	1	<1 %
35 - 39	259	16 %	Total	1172	482	1654	100 %
40 - 44	382	23 %					
45 - 49	289	17 %					
50 - 54	181	11 %					
55 - 59	101	6 %					
60+	73	4 %					
Total	1654	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Cases with a reported risk:				
Men who have sex with men	347	0	347	30 %
Injection drug use	317	126	443	38 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	109	0	109	9 %
Heterosexual contact	87	159	246	21 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	9	9	18	2 %
Perinatal	5	3	8	1 %
Total	874	297	1171	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	298	185	483	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 2: Baton Rouge Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 256 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 2.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	158	62 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	220	86 %
Women	98	38 %	White, Non-Hispanic	33	13 %
Total	256	100 %	Hispanic	2	1 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	1	<1 %
			Total	256	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	47	18 %	Men who have sex with men	46	41 %
25 - 34	60	23 %	Injection drug use	35	31 %
35 - 44	79	31 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	3 %
45+	70	27 %	Heterosexual contact	29	26 %
Total	256	100 %	Total	113	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>143</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 243 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 2.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	170	70 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	211	87 %
Women	73	30 %	White, Non-Hispanic	29	12 %
Total	243	100 %	Hispanic	2	1 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	1	<1 %
			Total	243	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	20	8 %	Men who have sex with men	40	26 %
25 - 34	54	22 %	Injection drug use	65	42 %
35 - 44	87	36 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13	8 %
45+	82	34 %	Heterosexual contact	34	22 %
			Perinatal	1	1 %
Total	243	100 %	Total	153	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>90</i>	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 3: Houma Region**

- 732 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 3, including 16 pediatric cases.
- 344 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 3 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 7 pediatric deaths.
- 478 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 3.
Persons living with HIV: 213
Persons living with AIDS: 265

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	8	2 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	144	101	245	51 %
13 - 19	6	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	179	39	218	46 %
20 - 24	23	5 %	Hispanic	6	2	8	2 %
25 - 29	37	8 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	<1 %
30 - 34	65	14 %	American Indian	2	2	4	1 %
35 - 39	84	18 %	Unknown	1	0	1	<1 %
40 - 44	101	21 %	Multi-race	1	0	1	<1 %
45 - 49	70	15 %	Total	334	144	478	100 %
50 - 54	48	10 %					
55 - 59	21	4 %					
60+	15	3 %					
Total	478	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	162	0	162	48 %
Injection drug use	41	23	64	19 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13	0	13	4 %
Heterosexual contact	22	58	80	24 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	2	2	4	1 %
Perinatal	8	6	14	4 %
Total	248	89	337	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	86	55	141	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 3: Houma Region**

- 520 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 3, including 9 pediatric cases.
- 265 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 3.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	4	2 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	87	55	142	54 %
13 - 19	4	2 %	White, Non-Hispanic	94	18	112	42 %
20 - 24	6	2 %	Hispanic	5	1	6	2 %
25 - 29	15	6 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	<1 %
30 - 34	27	10 %	American Indian	2	1	3	1 %
35 - 39	51	19 %	Multi-race	1	0	1	<1 %
40 - 44	52	20 %	Total	190	75	265	100 %
45 - 49	48	18 %					
50 - 54	30	11 %					
55 - 59	18	7 %					
60+	10	4 %					
Total	265	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	94	0	94	50 %
Injection drug use	26	13	39	21 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	0	5	3 %
Heterosexual contact	15	25	40	21 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	2	2	4	2 %
Perinatal	3	4	7	4 %
Total	145	44	189	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	45	31	76	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 3: Houma Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 38 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 3.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	23	61 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	23	61 %
Women	15	39 %	White, Non-Hispanic	14	37 %
Total	38	100 %	American Indian	1	3 %
			Total	38	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	10	26 %	Men who have sex with men	9	39 %
25 - 34	9	24 %	Injection drug use	3	13 %
35 - 44	10	26 %	Heterosexual contact	11	48 %
45+	9	24 %	Total	23	100 %
Total	38	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	15	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 35 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 3.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	24	69 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	20	57 %
Women	11	31 %	White, Non-Hispanic	14	40 %
Total	35	100 %	Hispanic	1	3 %
			Total	35	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	3	9 %	Men who have sex with men	10	45 %
25 - 34	7	20 %	Injection drug use	7	32 %
35 - 44	15	43 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	5 %
45+	10	29 %	Heterosexual contact	4	18 %
Total	35	100 %	Total	22	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	13	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 4: Lafayette Region**

- 1,508 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 4, including 18 pediatric cases.
- 618 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 4 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 8 pediatric deaths.
- 1,028 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4.
Persons living with HIV: 538
Persons living with AIDS: 490

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	7	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	378	176	554	54 %
13 - 19	8	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	352	74	426	41 %
20 - 24	43	4 %	Hispanic	38	3	41	4 %
25 - 29	80	8 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	2	<1 %
30 - 34	115	11 %	American Indian	1	0	1	<1 %
35 - 39	209	20 %	Unknown	3	0	3	<1 %
40 - 44	252	25 %	Multi-race	1	0	1	<1 %
45 - 49	144	14 %	Total	774	254	1028	100 %
50 - 54	99	10 %					
55 - 59	44	4 %					
60+	27	3 %					
Total	1028	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	277	0	277	49 %
Injection drug use	79	29	108	19 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	38	0	38	7 %
Heterosexual contact	39	89	128	22 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	5	1	6	1 %
Confirmed Other	0	1	1	<1 %
Perinatal	7	5	12	2 %
Total	445	125	570	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	329	129	458	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 4: Lafayette Region**

- 926 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 4, including 9 pediatric cases.
- 490 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 4.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	1	<1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	183	68	251	51 %
13 - 19	3	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	202	25	227	46 %
20 - 24	7	1 %	Hispanic	12	0	12	2 %
25 - 29	25	5 %	Total	397	93	490	100 %
30 - 34	49	10 %					
35 - 39	95	19 %					
40 - 44	123	25 %					
45 - 49	87	18 %					
50 - 54	62	13 %					
55 - 59	23	5 %					
60+	15	3 %					
Total	490	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	171	0	171	52 %
Injection drug use	53	11	64	20 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	22	0	22	7 %
Heterosexual contact	22	39	61	19 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	3	1	4	1 %
Perinatal	2	2	4	1 %
Total	273	53	326	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	124	40	164	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 4: Lafayette Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 102 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 4.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	77	75 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	62	61 %
Women	25	25 %	White, Non-Hispanic	35	34 %
Total	102	100 %	Hispanic	3	3 %
			Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1 %
			Multi-race	1	1 %
			Total	102	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	1	1 %	Men who have sex with men	23	49 %
13 - 24	23	23 %	Injection drug use	7	15 %
25 - 34	18	18 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	6 %
35 - 44	40	39 %	Heterosexual contact	13	28 %
45+	20	20 %	Perinatal	1	2 %
Total	102	100 %	Total	47	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>55</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 58 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 4.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	48	83 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	31	53 %
Women	10	17 %	White, Non-Hispanic	27	47 %
Total	58	100 %	Total	58	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	1	2 %	Men who have sex with men	18	64 %
13 - 24	4	7 %	Injection drug use	3	11 %
25 - 34	12	21 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	7 %
35 - 44	26	45 %	Heterosexual contact	4	14 %
45+	15	26 %	Perinatal	1	4 %
Total	58	100 %	Total	28	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>30</i>	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 5: Lake Charles Region**

- 968 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 5, including 8 pediatric cases.
- 339 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 5 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 1 pediatric death.
- 838 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 5.
Persons living with HIV: 412
Persons living with AIDS: 426

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total Percent
0 - 12	8	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	365	118	483 58 %
13 - 19	7	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	238	40	278 33 %
20 - 24	29	3 %	Hispanic	69	0	69 8 %
25 - 29	77	9 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0	5 1 %
30 - 34	106	13 %	American Indian	2	0	2 <1 %
35 - 39	169	20 %	Unknown	1	0	1 <1 %
40 - 44	188	22 %	Total	680	158	838 100 %
45 - 49	145	17 %				
50 - 54	59	7 %				
55 - 59	26	3 %				
60+	24	3 %				
Total	838	100 %				

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	254	0	254	41 %
Injection drug use	116	28	144	23 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	69	0	69	11 %
Heterosexual contact	67	67	134	22 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	3	1	4	1 %
Perinatal	3	5	8	1 %
Total	512	101	613	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	168	57	225	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 5: Lake Charles Region**

- 627 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 5, including 4 pediatric cases.
- 426 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 5.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	3	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	189	47	236	55 %
13 - 19	1	<1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	140	16	156	37 %
20 - 24	5	1 %	Hispanic	32	0	32	8 %
25 - 29	20	5 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	2	<1 %
30 - 34	46	11 %	Total	363	63	426	100 %
35 - 39	96	23 %					
40 - 44	106	25 %					
45 - 49	84	20 %					
50 - 54	36	8 %					
55 - 59	16	4 %					
60+	13	3 %					
Total	426	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	145	0	145	43 %
Injection drug use	66	17	83	25 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	44	0	44	13 %
Heterosexual contact	33	24	57	17 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	1	1	2	1 %
Perinatal	2	1	3	1 %
Total	291	43	334	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	72	20	92	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 5: Lake Charles Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 41 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 5.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	25	61 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	29	71 %
Women	16	39 %	White, Non-Hispanic	9	22 %
Total	41	100 %	Hispanic	2	5 %
			American Indian	1	2 %
			Total	41	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	1	2 %	Men who have sex with men	11	42 %
13 - 24	13	32 %	Injection drug use	2	8 %
25 - 34	10	24 %	Heterosexual contact	12	46 %
35 - 44	11	27 %	Perinatal	1	4 %
45+	6	15 %	Total	26	100 %
Total	41	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>15</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 46 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 5.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	36	78 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	28	61 %
Women	10	22 %	White, Non-Hispanic	15	33 %
Total	46	100 %	Hispanic	3	7 %
			Total	46	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	3	7 %	Men who have sex with men	9	32 %
25 - 34	10	22 %	Injection drug use	7	25 %
35 - 44	18	39 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	14 %
45+	15	33 %	Heterosexual contact	8	29 %
Total	46	100 %	Total	28	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>18</i>	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 6: Alexandria Region**

- 1,021 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 6, including 13 pediatric cases.
- 322 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 6 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 4 pediatric deaths.
- 719 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6.
Persons living with HIV: 388
Persons living with AIDS: 331

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	4	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	332	143	475	66 %
13 - 19	5	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	159	39	198	28 %
20 - 24	38	5 %	Hispanic	41	3	44	6 %
25 - 29	75	10 %	American Indian	0	1	1	<1 %
30 - 34	97	13 %	Unknown	1	0	1	<1 %
35 - 39	140	19 %	Total	533	186	719	100 %
40 - 44	135	19 %					
45 - 49	118	16 %					
50 - 54	54	8 %					
55 - 59	32	4 %					
60+	21	3 %					
Total	719	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	174	0	174	37 %
Injection drug use	76	27	103	22 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	53	0	53	11 %
Heterosexual contact	51	74	125	27 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	7	0	7	1 %
Perinatal	5	2	7	1 %
Total	366	103	469	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	167	83	250	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 6: Alexandria Region**

- 599 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 6, including 4 pediatric cases.
- 331 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 6.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
20 - 24	5	2 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	142	53	195	59 %
25 - 29	24	7 %	White, Non-Hispanic	96	22	118	36 %
30 - 34	35	11 %	Hispanic	16	1	17	5 %
35 - 39	70	21 %	Unknown	1	0	1	<1 %
40 - 44	70	21 %	Total	255	76	331	100 %
45 - 49	63	19 %					
50 - 54	32	10 %					
55 - 59	18	5 %					
60+	14	4 %					
Total	331	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	92	0	92	39 %
Injection drug use	36	9	45	19 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	30	0	30	13 %
Heterosexual contact	25	37	62	26 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	5	0	5	2 %
Perinatal	1	1	2	1 %
Total	189	47	236	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	66	29	95	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 6: Alexandria Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 54 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 6.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	40	74 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	41	76 %
Women	14	26 %	White, Non-Hispanic	10	19 %
Total	54	100 %	Hispanic	3	6 %
			Total	54	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	1	2 %	Men who have sex with men	8	33 %
13 - 24	9	17 %	Injection drug use	6	25 %
25 - 34	13	24 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	12 %
35 - 44	19	35 %	Heterosexual contact	6	25 %
45+	12	22 %	Perinatal	1	4 %
Total	54	100 %	Total	24	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>30</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 36 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 6.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	27	75 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	26	72 %
Women	9	25 %	White, Non-Hispanic	8	22 %
Total	36	100 %	Hispanic	2	6 %
			Total	36	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	1	3 %	Men who have sex with men	9	45 %
25 - 34	8	22 %	Injection drug use	4	20 %
35 - 44	16	44 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	5 %
45+	11	31 %	Heterosexual contact	6	30 %
Total	36	100 %	Total	20	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>16</i>	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 7: Shreveport Region**

- 1,477 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 7, including 25 pediatric cases.
- 591 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 7 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 10 pediatric deaths.
- 1,127 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7.
Persons living with HIV: 555
Persons living with AIDS: 572

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	9	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	494	224	718	64 %
13 - 19	14	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	327	65	392	35 %
20 - 24	56	5 %	Hispanic	10	3	13	1 %
25 - 29	112	10 %	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	<1 %
30 - 34	143	13 %	American Indian	2	0	2	<1 %
35 - 39	208	18 %	Unknown	0	1	1	<1 %
40 - 44	256	23 %	Total	834	293	1127	100 %
45 - 49	143	13 %					
50 - 54	96	9 %					
55 - 59	50	4 %					
60+	40	4 %					
Total	1127	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	388	0	388	47 %
Injection drug use	70	48	118	14 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	106	0	106	13 %
Heterosexual contact	68	121	189	23 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	8	4	12	1 %
Perinatal	7	6	13	2 %
Total	647	179	826	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>301</i>	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 7: Shreveport Region**

- 939 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 7, including 17 pediatric cases.
- 572 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 7.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	5	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	264	100	364	64 %
13 - 19	3	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	177	25	202	35 %
20 - 24	11	2 %	Hispanic	4	1	5	1 %
25 - 29	33	6 %	American Indian	1	0	1	<1 %
30 - 34	63	11 %	Total	446	126	572	100 %
35 - 39	118	21 %					
40 - 44	138	24 %					
45 - 49	85	15 %					
50 - 54	61	11 %					
55 - 59	33	6 %					
60+	22	4 %					
Total	572	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	206	0	206	45 %
Injection drug use	42	23	65	14 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	64	0	64	14 %
Heterosexual contact	45	60	105	23 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	3	4	7	2 %
Perinatal	3	4	7	2 %
Total	363	91	454	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	83	35	118	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 7: Shreveport Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 82 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 7.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	53	65 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	64	78 %
Women	29	35 %	White, Non-Hispanic	18	22 %
Total	82	100 %	Total	82	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	22	27 %	Men who have sex with men	30	75 %
25 - 34	23	28 %	Injection drug use	1	2 %
35 - 44	24	29 %	Heterosexual contact	9	22 %
45+	13	16 %	Total	40	100 %
Total	82	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	42	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 47 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 7.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	40	85 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	35	74 %
Women	7	15 %	White, Non-Hispanic	12	26 %
Total	47	100 %	Total	47	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	5	11 %	Men who have sex with men	13	48 %
25 - 34	11	23 %	Injection drug use	2	7 %
35 - 44	21	45 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	26 %
45+	10	21 %	Heterosexual contact	5	19 %
Total	47	100 %	Total	27	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	20	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 8: Monroe Region**

- 1,141 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 8, including 16 pediatric cases.
- 405 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 8 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 4 pediatric deaths.
- 767 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 8.
Persons living with HIV: 372
Persons living with AIDS: 395

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	10	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	353	226	579	75 %
13 - 19	13	2 %	White, Non-Hispanic	138	37	175	23 %
20 - 24	33	4 %	Hispanic	6	4	10	1 %
25 - 29	92	12 %	American Indian	1	1	2	<1 %
30 - 34	107	14 %	Unknown	0	1	1	<1 %
35 - 39	128	17 %	Total	498	269	767	100 %
40 - 44	143	19 %					
45 - 49	122	16 %					
50 - 54	56	7 %					
55 - 59	33	4 %					
60+	30	4 %					
Total	767	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:				
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	202	0	202	42 %
Injection drug use	43	17	60	13 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	33	0	33	7 %
Heterosexual contact	48	114	162	34 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	3	4	7	1 %
Perinatal	5	7	12	3 %
Total	334	142	476	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>291</i>	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 8: Monroe Region**

- 716 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 8, including 6 pediatric cases.
- 395 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 8.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
0 - 12	1	<1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	196	94	290	73 %
13 - 19	1	<1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	80	18	98	25 %
20 - 24	5	1 %	Hispanic	4	2	6	2 %
25 - 29	39	10 %	American Indian	1	0	1	<1 %
30 - 34	52	13 %	Total	281	114	395	100 %
35 - 39	68	17 %					
40 - 44	77	19 %					
45 - 49	74	19 %					
50 - 54	37	9 %					
55 - 59	21	5 %					
60+	20	5 %					
Total	395	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	117	0	117	45 %
Injection drug use	26	11	37	14 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	20	0	20	8 %
Heterosexual contact	26	54	80	31 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	2	3	5	2 %
Perinatal	1	0	1	<1 %
Total	192	68	260	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	89	46	135	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 8: Monroe Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 65 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 8.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	43	66 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	53	82 %
Women	22	34 %	White, Non-Hispanic	9	14 %
Total	65	100 %	Hispanic	2	3 %
			American Indian	1	2 %
			Total	65	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
0 - 12	2	3 %	Men who have sex with men	14	42 %
13 - 24	9	14 %	Injection drug use	3	9 %
25 - 34	16	25 %	Heterosexual contact	14	42 %
35 - 44	16	25 %	Perinatal	2	6 %
45+	22	34 %	Total	33	100 %
Total	65	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	32	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 48 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 8.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	32	67 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	37	77 %
Women	16	33 %	White, Non-Hispanic	8	17 %
Total	48	100 %	Hispanic	2	4 %
			American Indian	1	2 %
			Total	48	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	2	4 %	Men who have sex with men	11	52 %
25 - 34	9	19 %	Injection drug use	3	14 %
35 - 44	15	31 %	Heterosexual contact	7	33 %
45+	22	46 %	Total	21	100 %
Total	48	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	27	

**Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell Region**

- 959 cumulative cases have been detected in Region 9, including 11 pediatric cases.
- 389 cumulative deaths among persons in Region 9 with HIV/AIDS have occurred, including 4 pediatric deaths.
- 701 persons are currently living with HIV/AIDS in Region 9.
Persons living with HIV: 316
Persons living with AIDS: 385

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total Percent
0 - 12	4	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	237	91	328 47 %
13 - 19	5	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	291	64	355 51 %
20 - 24	17	2 %	Hispanic	18	0	18 3 %
25 - 29	48	7 %	Total	546	155	701 100 %
30 - 34	85	12 %				
35 - 39	132	19 %				
40 - 44	168	24 %				
45 - 49	123	18 %				
50 - 54	69	10 %				
55 - 59	24	3 %				
60+	26	4 %				
Total	701	100 %				

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	238	0	238	48 %
Injection drug use	72	31	103	21 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	55	0	55	11 %
Heterosexual contact	25	53	78	16 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	9	2	11	2 %
Perinatal	8	2	10	2 %
Total	407	88	495	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	139	67	206	

**Persons Living with AIDS
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell Region**

- 657 cumulative AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Region 9, including 5 pediatric cases.
- 385 persons are currently living with AIDS in Region 9.

<u>Age Category</u>			<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
Current Age	Cases	Percent		Men	Women	Total	Percent
13 - 19	2	1 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	133	41	174	45 %
20 - 24	4	1 %	White, Non-Hispanic	169	31	200	52 %
25 - 29	19	5 %	Hispanic	11	0	11	3 %
30 - 34	38	10 %	Total	313	72	385	100 %
35 - 39	76	20 %					
40 - 44	100	26 %					
45 - 49	70	18 %					
50 - 54	40	10 %					
55 - 59	17	4 %					
60+	19	5 %					
Total	385	100 %					

<u>Exposure Category</u>				
Cases with a reported risk:	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Men who have sex with men	145	0	145	49 %
Injection drug use	44	17	61	20 %
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	39	0	39	13 %
Heterosexual contact	12	31	43	14 %
Transfusion/Hemophilia	5	1	6	2 %
Perinatal	3	1	4	1 %
Total	248	50	298	100 %
<i>No Identified Risk</i>	65	22	87	

**Persons Newly-Detected with HIV/AIDS
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell Region**

HIV/AIDS CASES DETECTED January - December 2003

- 53 persons were newly-detected with HIV/AIDS in Region 9.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	39	74 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	27	51 %
Women	14	26 %	White, Non-Hispanic	24	45 %
Total	53	100 %	Hispanic	2	4 %
			Total	53	100 %

<u>Age at Detection</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	6	11 %	Men who have sex with men	17	59 %
25 - 34	12	23 %	Injection drug use	8	28 %
35 - 44	21	40 %	Heterosexual contact	4	14 %
45+	14	26 %	Total	29	100 %
Total	53	100 %	<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>24</i>	

AIDS CASES DIAGNOSED January - December 2003

- 42 persons were newly-diagnosed with AIDS in Region 9.

<u>Gender</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	Cases	Percent
Men	31	74 %	Black, Non-Hispanic	16	38 %
Women	11	26 %	White, Non-Hispanic	26	62 %
Total	42	100 %	Total	42	100 %

<u>Age at Diagnosis</u>	Cases	Percent	<u>Cases with a reported risk:</u>	Cases	Percent
13 - 24	1	2 %	Men who have sex with men	14	50 %
25 - 34	13	31 %	Injection drug use	7	25 %
35 - 44	17	40 %	Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	14 %
45+	11	26 %	Heterosexual contact	3	11 %
Total	42	100 %	Total	28	100 %
			<i>No Identified Risk</i>	<i>14</i>	